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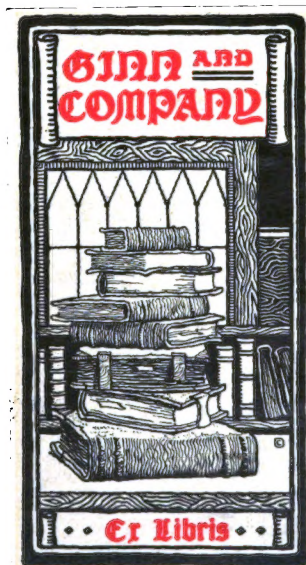
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GREEK TEST PAPERS

JAMES MOIR, LL.D.



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GREEK TEST PAPERS

LOWER, HIGHER, AND HONOURS

BY

JAMES MOIR, LITT.D., LL.D.

CO-RECTOR OF ABERDEEN GRAMMAR SCHOOL

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS

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P R E F A C E.

THE Examination Papers in this book are based on an experience of some thirty years' teaching in Secondary Schools. They are graduated to suit the three stages of the Leaving Certificate Examination (Scottish Education Department), the Preliminary Examinations of the Scottish Universities, and other suchlike Examinations.

The books on which they are based are chiefly these : Thompson's Greek Syntax, Goodwin's Moods and Tenses, Goodwin's Grammar, Geddes's Grammar, Sidgwick's Greek Prose Composition, Rutherford's Grammar, Rutherford's Syntax.

Gow's Guide to the Classics, Coleridge's "Res Græcæ," and Monro's Homeric Grammar, will be found helpful for the Honours papers.

J. M.

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GREEK TEST PAPERS.

LOWER GRADE.

I.

1. Give stem, voc. sing., and acc. pl. of Σκύθης, πατήρ, γένος, λέων, ῥήτωρ, πόλις.
2. Compare αἰσχυρός, ἄκρατος, μέγας, κακῶς, καλῶς, ἔξω.
3. Give Greek for—21st, 1000, 1000th, 8th, 700, 70, 10,000th.
4. Give Greek equivalents of *deni*, *uterque*, *alter*, *talis*, *idem*, *nosmetipsi*.
5. Write 3rd sing. perf. ind. pass. of σπάω, τέμνω, καλέω, πέμπω, τίλλω, φαίνω.
6. Give chief parts of διδάσκω, στέλλω, πείθω, φαίνω, λανθάνω, γαμῶ, and distinguish the meanings of the active and middle voices of these verbs.
7. Make in Greek—
 - (1) I am too young to marry you (fem.).
 - (2) They fear they will not die.
 - (3) If I had killed the dog, I should not now be afraid.
 - (4) As often as I enter the city, I send you three slaves.
 - (5) You there, what are you doing?
 - (6) Would that I were in some other city!

2.

1. Parse ἐκβῆναι, ἴστη, βαλῶ, βάλω, ἔσθαι, ἰᾶσι, ἴασι.
2. Write gen., dat., acc., and voc. sing. of ῥήτωρ, ἡγεμών, Ἀπόλλων, κύων, μήτηρ, ὄρνις, γυνή.
3. Distinguish ταῦτα, ταῦτά: τοῦ, του: ἄττα, ἄττα. Give Greek for *talis...qualis*, *tantus...quantus*, *quantus? qualis? quicunque*.
4. Compare πυκνός, αἰσχρός, ῥάδιος, ἀληθής, ἡδύς, and βραδύς.
5. Give the chief parts of ἴημι, φθείρω, καλέω, αἰρέω, αἴρω, and ἐλαύνω.
6. Translate μεῖζον ἢ κατ' ἄνθρωπον, ἐπὶ τῶν προγόνων, ἐπὶ Σικελίας, ἐπὶ Κύρῳ ἔσται ἢ πόλις, παρὰ δόξαν.
7. Make in Greek—
 - (1) Don't tell him that you are poor.
 - (2) All of us know that you are richer than your brother.
 - (3) I often asked how many were present.
 - (4) May the wicked perish!
 - (5) I shall not send money till you write.
 - (6) I perceived that I was being cheated.

3.

1. Give stem, voc. sing., and acc. pl. of λαμπάς, σώτηρ, ποιμήν, φρέαρ, ἥρως, δράκων, παῖς, ἦπαρ.

2. Distinguish δήλου, δηλοῦ, ἐδηλοῦ: εἰς, εἷς, εἰς: παρὰ βασιλέως, παρὰ βασιλεῖ, παρὰ βασιλέα.

3. Parse ἐστώς, ἄλῳ, ἔλω, ἐλῳ, εἴλεγμαι, λέλεγμαι, εἵληγμαι, οἰκοῖ, οἴκοι, οἴκοι.

4. Give Greek for — 8, 8th, eight times, 800, 8000, 80,000, 800,000, 8,000,000.

5. Give the chief parts of ἐσθίω, πίνω, λαγχάνω, δάκνω, μιμνήσκω, and ἀνοίγω.

6. Translate οὐκ ἂν φθάνοις ἐλθὼν, οὐ μὴ τύψεις τὸν πατέρα, οὐ μὴ πεινῇ ὁ ἐσθίων τοῦτο, οὐ δι' αἵματι μὴ οὐ κλαίειν, ἔλαθον εἰσίουτες οἱ στρατιῶται.

7. Make in Greek—

(1) I intend to go as soon as possible.

(2) He asked how many were present.

(3) He will come if he can.

(4) If you were wise, you would not eat that apple (μῆλον).

(5) Look sharp and give me the money.

(6) They went to Thebes in Boeotia.

4.

1. Give the chief parts of κρεμάννυμι, λαγχάνω, ἐλέγχω, φθάνω, κλαίω, κλάω.

2. Write 2nd sing. imperat. and the inf. of perf. pass. of ξηραίνω, πλέκω, τελέω, σπείρω, πέμπω, πέσσω, and πλάσσω.

3. Parse ἦσαν, ᾗσαν, δηλοῦν (2), ἀφιέναι, ἀπιέναι, ἵστασθαι, ἐστάσθαι.

4. Give a rule for deciding whether the acc. sing. of nouns of 3rd decl. have -ν -ον -α, and for voc. sing. of nouns in -ης of 1st decl.

5. What is the imperf. ind. of ἐστιάω, εὐθύνω, δυσαρρεστέω, εὐτυχέω, ἐθίζω, οὐτάω?

6. Translate δυνατώρερός ἐστιν αὐτὸς ἑαυτοῦ. κωλύω σε μὴ ἀπέλθης. ὄψε τῆς ἡμέρας. πρὸς τούτοις, πρὸς ταῦτα, ἐκ τοῦ παραχρήμα.

7. Make in Greek—

(1) There is no one whom he does not attack (ἐπιτίθεμαι with dat.).

(2) I know who thou art.

(3) If you come quickly, I shall give you the dog.

(4) It is clear that you are acting unjustly (ἀδικέω).

(5) The trees are taller than the houses.

(6) You are more unfortunate than wicked.

5.

1. Give acc. sing. and acc. pl. of οὖς, ἵππεύς, κύων, τιθείς (all genders), ὄρνις, δάκρυ.
2. Compare στενός, ὑψηλός, ἄρπαξ, and the adverbs from ταχύς, κακός, and καλός.
3. Give the weak aorist of μένω, ἄλλομαι, μιαίνω, δίδωμι, χέω, αἴρω.
4. Give the meanings of μετὰ in composition.
5. Distinguish οἶος, οἶός: νόμος, νομός: εἰσι, εἰσί: πειθώ, πείθω: βάλλω, βαλῶ: δῆμος, δημός.
6. What cases are governed by κατηγορῶ, ἐγκαλῶ, ἐπιτίθηναι, πείθομαι, γαμῶ, γαμῶμαι, μεταμέλει?
7. Make in Greek—
 - (1) From their boyhood they learn to rule and to be ruled.
 - (2) I think it of the utmost importance to be present.
 - (3) Do not say that twice six is ten.
 - (4) I will come, if I can.
 - (5) I am afraid that you will not come.
 - (6) Whenever I spoke, he was silent.

6.

1. Give the chief parts of *εὕρισκω, κατέχω, καθίστημι, ἀφίημι, ὠθέω, τείνω*.

2. Decline sing. of *μέλας, χαρίεις*, and plural of *ἡδύς* and *ἀληθής*. (All genders in each word.)

3. Compare *ὀλίγος, ῥάδιος, ἐπιλήσμων, μάκαρ, εὐφρων*, and *μακρός*.

4. Give fut. aor. and perf. act. (1st pers. sing.) of *αἶρω, αἰρῶ, χαίρω, στέλλω, κάμνω, καλῶ*.

5. Give Greek for—so to say; there, thither, thence; I love a man like you; I have toothache; more prudent than cheerful (*εὐφρων*); eighteen ships.

6. What verbs govern two accusatives in Greek? Distinguish meanings of the gen., dat., and acc. in expressions of *time*.

7. Make in Greek—

(1) You cannot prevent me from speaking.

(2) I do not know whether you are wise or foolish.

(3) Whenever I see you, I go away.

(4) If I had been present, I should have fought stoutly (*καρτερῶς*).

(5) They ravage the half of the country.

(6) I beseech you to be zealous.

7.

1. Parse (giving present indicative) δηλοῦν (2), σχοίη, ἐστώσης, ἐτάθησαν, ἐτίθησαν, ἐτέθησαν, ἴσθι (2), δύναι.

2. Give voc. sing. of πειθῶ, πατήρ, ποιμήν, ῥήτωρ, σώτηρ, λέων, ἵππεύς, ὄρνις, εὐελπὶς, χαρίεις. (All genders in last two.)

3. Distinguish ταῦτό, τοῦτο. Give equivalents for *quanto melior...tanto pulchrior, uterque, quisque, alter, uter.*

4. Translate περὶ πολλοῦ ποιεῖσθαι, πρὸς τούτοις, πρὸς ταῦτα, ἐφ' ἡμῶν, ἐφ' ἡμῖν, ἀνὰ κράτος, ἐφ' ὧτε.

5. Give chief parts of τίκτω, ὀφείλω, πυνθάνομαι, ἥδομαι, ὄλλυμι.

6. Compare πικρός, ἀπλοῦς, εὐρύς, ἡδύς, ὑψηλός, ἐρρωμένος, ἥσυχος, πολλάκις, ἄνω, ἀγχοῦ.

7. Make in Greek—

(1) If you did not strike the dog, some one else did.

(2) Whenever he sees me, he runs away.

(3) Whither shall I turn my steps?

(4) If any man is good, it is he.

(5) There is no fear of my going away.

(6) I am conscious of being in flight.

8.

1. Decline in the plural *ναῦς*, *γένος*, *κάλως*, *ὄρνις*, *χαρίεις*, *ἡδύς*. (Last two in all genders.)

2. Give the chief parts of *αἰσθάνομαι*, *ἥδομαι*, *ἐράω*, *ἄγνυμι*, *ἀνοίγω*, *ἐγείρω*.

3. Parse *πέира*, *δηλοῖ*, *ἐστάναι*, *εἶδης*, *εἶση*, *εἶναι*.

4. Give four weak aorists in *-κα*, four strong aorist imperatives in *-ς*, and four present imperatives in *-θι*.

5. Distinguish *ᾠφλον*, *ᾠφελον*, *ᾠφελουν*: *γραφῆ*, *δίκη*, *στήσαι*, *στήσαι*: *γῆρας*, *γέρας*: *φῶς*, *φῶς*.

6. Give dat. pl. of *ἐλπίς*, *ὁδός*, *τιθείς*, *χαρίεις*, *οὗς*, *μήτηρ*, *πούς*, *ἄστυ*.

7. Make in Greek—

- (1) They took three ships, crews and all.
- (2) He gives each soldier a drachma *per* day.
- (3) Though I might speak, I am silent.
- (4) They were afraid the king would not come.
- (5) Whenever I speak, all are silent.
- (6) Whenever I spoke, all were silent.

9.

1. Distinguish *αἰσχύνομαι λέγειν, αἰσχύνομαι λέγων* : *οὐ μὴ ἔλθῃς, οὐ μὴ ἐλεύσει* : *τὰ μὴ ὄντα, τὰ οὐκ ὄντα* : *ἐπὶ Κύρου, ἐπὶ Κύρῳ* : *τελέσαι (2), τέλεσαι* : *εἷς, εἴς*.

2. Write imperf. ind. (1st pers. sing.) of *ρέω, αὐχέω, οὐτάζω, ἐστιάω, ἐορτάζω, αὐαίνω*.

3. Write perf. act. of *ρέω, γνωρίζω, στέλλω, τείνω, ἀγγέλλω, τέμνω*.

4. Give a rule for augment of verbs compounded with *δυσ-* and *εὐ-*.

5. Give fut. ind. of *πλάσσω, ἐρέσσω, μιμνήσκω, ἡβάσκω, πέτομαι, νίζω, πέσσω, ὄμνυμι, τίνω, πίνω*.

6. (1) Give chief parts of *λαγχάνω, λανθάνω, ἐλέγχω, φέρω, ὀφείλω*.

(2) Write all the persons of perf. ind. pass. of these verbs.

(3) Parse *ἴασι, ἰστώ, εἰσθον* (several), *ἔισομαι, ἔσομαι* (compound verb).

7. Make in Greek—

(1) He said that all men love their own things.

(2) They said that, if they had known who were then present, they would not have come.

(3) No one is prevented from going home.

(4) I entreat you to be wise and prudent.

(5) Good health is better than riches.

(6) They hope to be present, and that you also will come.

10.

1. Make in various ways—He speaks to be praised ; he spoke to be praised.

2. What is the Greek equivalent to *minimum abfuit quin periret*?

3. Parse σβέσαι, ποίησαι, παῦσαι, ἐτέθην, ἐτάθην, ἐτίθην, ἦσομαι, εἴσομαι, ἦσομαι.

4. Compare πίων, μάκαρ, τέρην, χαρίεις, μάλα, ῥαδίως.

5. With what tenses in the indicative mood is ἂν used?

6. (1) Write perf. inf. and 1st aor. inf. pass. of αἰνῶ, σπάω, μιμνήσκω, ὀμνυμι, τίλλω, φαίνω.

(2) Give the chief parts of παίω, παίζω, πέτομαι, πίμπλημι.

(3) Write imp. ind. mid. of ἐμπίπλημι.

7. Make in Greek—

(1) He says he will not come, unless you go away.

(2) They will be worthy of punishment, if they steal our dog.

(3) The general did everything to preserve the city.

(4) No one was prevented from entering the harbour.

(5) I am afraid I have killed the king.

(6) The king forbade the general to attack the enemy.

II.

1. Distinguish by accent and meaning *εἰμι*, *ταυτα*, *βαλειν*, *ποιησαι*, *ιστω*, *νομος*, *θεα*, *φως*.

2. Give the Greek originals (with meaning) of astronomy, astrology, sceptic, panic, ecclesiastic, clerk, eclipse, gnostic.

3. Write imp. ind. act. (all persons) of *εἶμι*, *ἴημι*, *οἶδα*, *ἐμπίπλημι*, *ζάω*, *δηλώω*.

4. Translate and explain construction of *ἄπειμι*, *ἔξον μένειν*. *χαρίζομαι οἷῳ σοι ἀνδρί. οἶδα θνητὸς ὢν. πρὸς σε θεῶν ἱκετεύω. δέδοικα μὴ ἐάλωκα.*

5. When do two negatives make an affirmative? Show by examples the difference in meaning when certain verbs are followed by infinitives and by participles.

6. (1) Give Greek for—9, 16, 80, 600, 8th, 20th, 90th, 1000, eight times, in eights.

(2) Decline pl. of *ἡδύς*, *μείζων*, *ἡπαρ*, *ὄρνις*.

(3) Give acc. pl. of *πῆχυς*, *ναῦς*, *ἱππεύς*, *κλείς*, *κτεῖς*, *οὗς*.

7. Make in Greek—

(1) If you wish to see the king, I shall gratify your wish (*χαρίζομαι*).

(2) When did I come? Do you ask when? Yesterday.

(3) I deny that I killed the man.

(4) The queen perceived that she had been injured.

(5) Cut down the tree, roots (*ρίζα*) and all.

(6) For many years I have not gone to the city.

12.

1. Write the acc. sing. and acc. pl. of ἱππεύς, λαγώς, ὄρνις, ναῦς, κύων, τιθείς, τεθνεώς.

2. Give Greek equivalents for *centeni*, *decies*, *duo millia*, *septimus*, *quisque*, *talis...qualis*, *tantus...quantus*, *qualis? quantus?*

3. Decline the pl. of ὁ αὐτός and of οὗτος.

4. Distinguish ἰέναι, ἰέναι : εἶναι, εἶναι : ἦσαν, ἦσαν : ἴστω, ἔστω : ἴστω, ἴστω.

5. Give the chief parts of χέω, τέμνω, κεράννυμι, αἶρω, αἰνέω, and ἀνξάνω.

6. Compare πένης, μικρός, μάλα, ἡδύς, and the adverbs from σώφρων, ταχύς, χαρίεις.

7. Make in Greek—

(1) Whenever I see that man, I am silent.

(2) Whenever the enemy retired, we pursued them.

(3) Would that I were not here but in Athens!

(4) The ships sank (καταδύω), crews and all.

(5) Kimon was general with three others.

(6) Who killed the bird? Do you ask who killed the bird? "I," said the sparrow (στρουθός), "with my bow and arrow" (τόξευμα).

13.

1. Write the singular of χρύσεος, and the plural of ἀπλός.

2. What is the nom. sing. fem. of ὄγδοος, ἀθρόος, τέρην, πρᾶος, σῶς, πλέως? Give all the possible occurrences of εὔγεω. Give voc. sing. masc. of μέλας, πᾶς, τιθείς, ἡδύς.

3. Compare μακρός, ἀπλός, σώφρων, αἰσχρός, ἐγγύς, κακῶς.

4. Give the adverbial terminations that denote rest in a place.

5. Give the chief parts of ὄμνυμι, ῥώννυμι, φαίνω, τείνω, αἰνέω, στέλλω.

6. Parse δῆλου, βάλω, ἵστω, ἴστω, ἰστώ, εἶδη, ἔσταναι, ἔστασαν.

7. Make in Greek—

(1) I entreat you, O king, not to kill me, but to demand a sum of money.

(2) Come, then, let us deliberate about this matter.

(3) Do not plot against those that have conferred great benefits on you.

(4) *Utinam faciat! Utinam faceret! Utinam fecisset!*

(5) He did not know what to do.

(6) I was afraid I should not see you.

14.

1. Decline in the sing. *ταχύς, μείζων, ὅστις*, and in the plural *ναῦς, ἀνὴρ, ὄρνις, τιθείς*.

2. Compare *κερδαλέος, λάλος, ἔξω, καλῶς, μέλας, ἄγχι*.

3. Distinguish *οὐκοῦν, οὐκουν* : *ταυτοῦ, τούτου* : *παρὰ βασιλέως ἦκω, παρὰ βασιλεῖ καθῆμαι, παρὰ βασιλέα πορεύομαι* : *αἰσχύνομαι λέγων, αἰσχύνομαι λέγειν* : *γαμεῖν, γαμεῖσθαι* : *χρῆν, χρῆσθαι*.

4. What is the rule about *οὐ μὴ* with future indicative and with aorist conjunctive?

5. Give the chief parts of *μιμνήσκω, ὀφείλω, ὀφλισκάνω, ἀφίημι, τρέχω*.

6. Write—

(1) 2nd aor. imperat. act. of *ἔχω*.

(2) 2nd aor. imperat. mid. of *ἵημι*.

(3) All the infinitives of *τίθημι*.

(4) Imp. ind. of *οἶδα*.

7. Make in Greek—

(1) Would God I had died for thee, my son !

(2) Eighteen ships (don't use *ὀκτωκαίδεκα*) sank, crews and all.

(3) Almost all the sailors have long hair.

(4) All who are not on my side (aiding me) are enemies.

(5) Last (of all) the woman died also. (Make this sentence in three ways.)

(6) Some love wine, others milk.

15.

1. Distinguish *μὴ λέγε* from *μὴ λέξης*.
2. Translate and remark on *ἐμὲ τάδε πάσχειν! οὐκ ἂν φθάνοις λέγων, ξόνοιδα ἐμαντῶ κακὸς ὦν. οὐ μὴ τύψω τὸν παῖδα.*
3. Write with accents all the infinitives of *πλέκω* and *τίθημι*.
4. Parse (without conjugating beyond giving present tense) *μεταστῆναι, ἀφείναι, πάρασχες, εἶα, σίγα, σίγα, βάλοιμι, τιθῶ, τεθῶ, δίδου.*
5. Explain *ἄρχων ἐπώνυμος, οἱ ἔνδεκα, ἐδιδάχθη τὸ δρᾶμα, σκυτάλη, οἱ ἐν τέλει, σύντρεις, μὴ γένοιτο.*
6. Give the chief parts of *τείνω, ἐλέγχω, ἐλαύνω, γαμῶ, πῆγνυμι, σῶζω.*
7. Make in Greek—
 - (1) Do not give so much money to the sailors.
 - (2) We must obey the laws that have been handed down by our ancestors.
 - (3) The general arrived without being observed by the enemy.
 - (4) Am I not worthy to receive this man's daughter?
 - (5) Remember, O citizens, the bravery of your forefathers.
 - (6) Some went to sea, others were banished.

16.

1. Distinguish δηλοῦ, δήλου (2): πειθῶ, πείθω: οὐ μὴ ποιήσεις ταῦτα, οὐ μὴ ποιήσης ταῦτα: φαίνομαι πείθειν, φαίνομαι πείθων: ἀνάγειν τοὺς ἐκπεπτωκότας, κατάγειν τοὺς ἐκπεπτωκότας.

2. Make in idiomatic Greek—I despise (καταφρονῶ) a man like you; almost; what is the matter with you that you are angry? wiser they were than ever; who would have hoped? I am afraid you will die; I am afraid you are dying; I am afraid he is dead.

3. Explain with examples the meanings of the terminations -μα, -οσύνη, -ών, -σις, -τρον.

4. Give Greek equivalents for *talis...qualis, tantus...quantus, quantus? uter? uterque, quisque, neuter*.

5. Give the chief parts of συνίστημι, ῥήγνυμι, ἀπέχω, ἀνοίγω, κάμνω, ὑπισχνέομαι.

6. Decline in sing. πλοῦς, ἐστώς, πειθῶ, κλείς, and in plural ὁδούς, ναῦς, ἀμείνων, ὄρνις.

7. Make in Greek—

(1) I bought the cow for three minæ, and sold it for four.

(2) Let us ward off war from our city.

(3) I have long known that you are an orator.

(4) Many were killed in the battle, and many taken prisoners.

(5) Many beautiful gifts were given by this man.

(6) I must remind you of what has (recently) happened.

17.

1. Write stem, acc. sing., and acc. pl. of ἵππεύς, ἐστώς, πολὺς, ἡδύς, πόλις, κτεῖς.

2. Compare κενός, πικρός, ὑψηλός, ἐρρωμένος, and the adverbs from σώφρων, χαρίεις, καλός.

3. Parse, giving present tense of ἡρίστων, πέπεπται, ἐγρηγόρεσαν, ὀφλεῖν, ἔθορε.

4. Give the meanings of ὥστε, with indicative and with infinitive, with examples.

5. Write 1st pers. sing. 1st aor. ind. pass. of αἰνέω, μιμνήσκω, κελεύω, φαίνω, τίθημι, εὐρίσκω.

6. Give the chief parts of πλέω, τρέπω, σπείρω, ἀναλίσκω, πυνθάνομαι, χαίρω.

7. Make in Greek—

- (1) I promise to give each of you a golden crown.
- (2) You shall not insult me with impunity.
- (3) They chose him general instead of Nicias.
- (4) He could not come, because he had no money.
- (5) To die for one's native land is most glorious.
- (6) Be well assured that I know—you don't—who killed the dog.

14.

1. Declin
plural ναῦς,

2. Comp
ἀγχι.

3. Distin
βασιλέως
πορεύομαι
γαμεῖν, γα

4. Wha
and with :

5. Give
κίνω, ἀφ

6. Wit

7. M

... dat. and acc. ...
... and ἀνὴρ.

... to the termination ...
... ?

... great cities ; would be

... as I know ; know

... being wicked.

... ἀσέβητα, ἀνεί, ἀνεί

... sing. act. of ...

... ...

... ἔργον, ἀλγεῖν

... know how

...

...

... to

...

...

...

...

...

19.

1. Write sing. perf. ind. pass. of *σπάω, φαίνω, πέμπω, πέσσω, ἐλέγχω, λαγχάνω, λέγω, φράσσω, πλάσσω*.
2. Distinguish *ᾠμος, ᾠμός: οἶος, οἶός: εἶπε, εἶπέ: σιγᾶ, σίγα: δηλοῦ, δήλου: ᾧ, ᾧ: εἶναι, εἶναι, εἶσομαι, ἥσομαι*.
3. What are the stems of *πείθω, πάσχω, ἐρέσσω, δελφίς, γένος, κρείσσω, ἦπαρ, στᾶσα?*
4. Translate and comment on syntax of *οἷσθ' οὖν δ δρᾶσον; οὐκ ἀπαρνούμαι μὴ οὐ παρεῖναι. τί παθὼν ταῦτ' εἶπας; εὐθὺς παῖδες ὄντες. ὅπως ἀκούσεσθε ἐμοῦ*.
5. Give the chief parts of *αὐξάνω, ὀφλισκάνω, νέω* (swim), *ἄγνυμι, χανδάνω, χέω*.
6. Give gender, stem, acc. sing., and dat. pl. of *γίγας, εἰκὼν, κόρυς, μάρτυς, βασιλεύς, βούς*.
7. Make in Greek—
 - (1) Do not go from the house till you have **prayed** to the gods.
 - (2) Are the sick soldiers alive or dead?
 - (3) We shall occupy the ridge if we can (*καταλαμβάνω*).
 - (4) I should like to hear Socrates conversing.
 - (5) He actually (*ἄρα*) asked if any one was **wiser** than I.
 - (6) They regained courage (*ἀναθαρρέω*) whenever they saw the general.

18.

1. Give gen. sing. dat. and acc. pl. of ἀσθενής, ἡδύς, δάμαρ, ὅστις, γίγας, and ἀνήρ.

2. On what principle is the termination of acc. sing. of the 3rd decl. determined?

3. Make in Greek—many great cities; would that I had died! to taste of liberty; as far as I know; know that you are mortal; I am conscious of being wicked.

4. Give the chief parts of διέφθορα, ἀνείς, ἀλῶναι, ἐπαινεθῆναι, ὄφλον.

5. Write 1st aor. imperat. 2nd sing. act. of ἐγείρω, ἐλαύνω, φέρω, ἐρέσσω, ἐλέγχω, δείκνυμι.

6. Compare ὀλίγος, ῥάδιος, μάκαρ, τέρην, ἀλγεινός, αἰσχρός, μακρός.

7. Make in Greek—

(1) The judge said that he did not know how many were present.

(2) The animals are of an unprecedented size.

(3) He said that he did not repent of going to Athens.

(4) The soldiers came from Tarentum (Τάρας, -αντος) in Italy to Corinth in Greece.

(5) The ambassadors departed from Sparta without saying a word.

(6) He said that he would not believe the priest, unless I should tell the same tale as he.

19.

1. Write sing. perf. ind. pass. of *σπάω, φαίνω, πέμπω, πέσσω, ἐλέγχω, λαγχάνω, λέγω, φράσσω, πλάσσω*.

2. Distinguish *ὤμος, ὠμός: οἶος, οἰός: εἶπε, εἰπέ: συγᾶ, σίγα: δηλοῦ, δήλου: ὦ, ὦ: εἶναι, εἶναι, εἴσομαι, ἦσομαι*.

3. What are the stems of *πείθω, πάσχω, ἐρέσσω, δελφίς, γένος, κρείσσω, ἦπαρ, σταῖσα*?

4. Translate and comment on syntax of *οἷσθ' οὖν δ δρᾶσον; οὐκ ἀπαρνοῦμαι μὴ οὐ παρεῖναι. τί παθὼν ταῦτ' εἶπας; εὐθύς παῖδες ὄντες. ὅπως ἀκούσεσθε ἐμοῦ*.

5. Give the chief parts of *αὐξάνω, ὀφλισκάνω, νέω* (swim), *ἄγνυμι, χανδάνω, χέω*.

6. Give gender, stem, acc. sing., and dat. pl. of *γίγας, εἰκών, κόρυς, μάρτυς, βασιλεύς, βούς*.

7. Make in Greek—

(1) Do not go from the house till you have prayed to the gods.

(2) Are the sick soldiers alive or dead?

(3) We shall occupy the ridge if we can (*κατα λαμβάνω*).

(4) I should like to hear Socrates conversing.

(5) He actually (*ἄρα*) asked if any one was wiser than I.

(6) They regained courage (*ἀναθαρρέω*) whenever they saw the general.

20.

1. Give perf. pass. inf. and participle (with accents) of ξηραίνω, πίμπλημι, πρίω, κλείω (shut), ὀμνυμι, μμνῆσκω.

2. Distinguish active and middle voice of δύνω, δανείζω, κρεμάννυμι, κόπτω, ἀποκρίνω, φυλάσσω.

3. Write imp. ind. 1st pers. sing. of ῥιγώω, ἐπαινέω, παροινέω, ἀφίημι, δυστυχέω, ἔλκω.

4. Give all the prepositions that may govern genitive.

5. Translate γράφεσθαί τινα δειλίας,

πρὸς τούτοις, πρὸς ταῦτα, παρὰ δόξαν,
σύνδεκα, ἐπὶ τῶν τριάκοντα.

6. Give dat. sing. and acc. pl. of ἱππεύς, θυγάτηρ, ναῦς, λεώς, κανοῦν, πηχὺς, ὄρος, ἡπαρ, ἄστν, γραῦς, γέρας, Ἑρμῆς.

7. Make in Greek—

(1) Do not rejoice at the adversity of your friends.

(2) I do not forbid you to enter the city.

(3) If we were marching against the king, we should have a larger army.

(4) All who do such things will, if caught, be punished.

(5) How did you get into debt [γίγνομαι ὑπόχρεως (adj.)]?

(6) How many are we? Do you ask how many we are? "We are seven," said the maiden.

21.

1. Write dat. pl. of *χαρίεις*, *θυγάτηρ*, *οὗτος*, *ὅστις*, *ἡδύς*, *πᾶς*, *ἰππεύς*, *οὗς*, *λέων*.

2. What cases follow *πληρής*, *ἐπιτίθεμαι*, *γένομαι*, *τυγχάνω*, *λοιδοροῦμαι*, *παρά*?

3. Derive *φροῦδος*, *συλλήβδην*, *μυαιφόνος*, *έκεχειρία*, *καταρράκτης*, *ξεναγέω*.

4. Give constructions of *οὐ μὴ*, with examples.

5. Give meanings of *μετα* in composition.

6. Give (1) the chief parts of *χέω*, *κλαίω*, *κεράννυμι*, *φαίνω*, *πλήσσω*, *ρήγνυμι*.

(2) Augment (giving in each case one tense as example) *αἰτῶ*, *αὐξάνω*, *ἔπομαι*, *ἐορτάζω*, *προλέγω*, *καθεύδω*, *ἀλίσκομαι*, *ἐνοχλῶ*, *ἔρπω*, *ἐνεργετῶ*.

7. Make in Greek—

(1) He was condemned in absence.

(2) I knew the date of his departure.

(3) The colonel (*λοχαγός*) said, "The general says the position must be taken at all costs (*εἰ καὶ πολλοὶ ἀναιρέω*). The Gordons will take it."

(4) The city is on your right as you sail into the harbour.

(5) I have done this of my own accord.

(6) All who love the truth will praise this man.

22.

1. Give the stem, voc. sing., and dat. pl. of *γυνή, ἀνήρ, λαγώς, ἡπαρ, λεχώ.*

2. Give Greek for—80, 80th, 90, 900, 9000, 90,000, *uter? alter, quisque, ceteri.*

3. Write imp. ind. act. of *εἶμι, ἵημι, and οἶδα.*

4. Distinguish *μύριοι, μυρίοι: πέμπτος, πεμπτός: κάλως, καλῶς: εἷς, εἷς: οἶος, οἶός: ἴδης, εἶδης: ἵστω, ἰστώ.*

5. Give the meanings of *μετά* and *κατά* in composition.

6. Give the chief parts of *μολεῖν, πέφειν, ῥυῆναι, ἐχεάμην, εἶναι, ἐλᾶ.*

7. Make in Greek—

(1) The boy has small feet and large hands.

(2) I pity (*οἰκτεῖρω*) the dead man, you her who killed him.

(3) They feared that the king would not come.

(4) Good men rejoice when the just are prosperous (*εὐτυχέω*).

(5) We shall not invade your country, but the Spartans'.

(6) I promised to be present as soon as possible.

23.

1. Give the gen. and acc. sing., and the dat. and acc. pl. of *δράκων*, *έστώς*, *κριτής*, *κτείς*, *έγχελς*.
2. Decline *σύ*, the sing. of *αὐτός*, and the pl. of *οἷτε*.
3. Give the force of the particle *άν* with aor. ind. and with an inf.
4. Write the imp. ind. 1st pers. sing. of *ἄδω*, *ρέω*, *ἀνδάνω*, *δυστυχέω*, *ἀνέχομαι*; and the fut. of *πλάσσω*, *τάσσω*, *πέσσω*, *οἶχομαι*, *σαλπίζω*, *πίνω*, *φθάνω*.
5. Give all the prepositions that may be followed by the accusative.
6. Decline *εἰμί*, imp. ind. and imperat.; *οἶδα*, pres. ind.; *ἔημι*, imp. ind. and imperat.; *δίδωμι*, pres. imperat. act., 2nd aor. ind. act.
7. Make in Greek—
 - (1) These soldiers are too few to take the city.
 - (2) I know that I am mortal.
 - (3) I am ashamed to be eating so many figs (*σῦκον*).
 - (4) You cannot speak thus with impunity.
 - (5) Men are often unconsciously scoundrels.
 - (6) I do not deny (*ἀπαρνοῦμαι*) that I have the dog at home.

24.

1. Parse *δηλοῖ* (5), *δῆλοι*, *δῆμος*, *δημός*, *νόμος*, *νομός*, *πειρά*, *πείρα*, *δηλοῦν* (2).

2. Write in best Attic form all the plup. ind. act. of *τύπτω*, pres. conj. mid. of *δηλόω*, pres. imperat. mid. of *ἵστημι*, and 2nd aor. imperat. act. of *ἵημι*.

3. Write 2nd sing. imperat. and the inf. of the perf. pass. of *ξηραίνω*, *σπάω*, *πλάσσω*, *καθίημι*, *μεθίστημι*, *πέσσω*, and *πέμπω*.

4. Translate *αὐτοῖς τοῖς ἱματίοις, τέταρτος αὐτός, ἐν τῷ ἑμῷ ὕδατι, ὥς συνελόντι εἰπεῖν, ἐπὶ Κύρου, ἐπὶ Κύρῳ*.

5. Give rules for the expression of a wish. What kind of clause is it at bottom?

6. Give the chief parts of *τάσσω*, *τίκτω*, *σπείρω*, *ἵημι*, *εὐρίσκω*, *τέμνω*.

7. Make in Greek—

(1) They bought the horses for a talent.

(2) The half of the country was ravaged by the enemy.

(3) May I never see you again!

(4) They sailed away without taking the town.

(5) These philosophers do not seem to know the truth.

(6) Three ships were taken, crews and all.

25.

1. Distinguish by accent *βασιλεια* and *πεμπτος*, *δηλοι*, *εἶπε*, *σιγα*, *ἀλλα*, *ἵππων*, *ἀληθες*, *ἄγων*.

2. "Do not speak"—make this two ways, distinguishing meanings.

3. Give the chief parts of *ὑπισχνέομαι*, *διδράσκω*, *χανδάνω*, *ἀνδάνω*, *ἐλέγχω*, *ἐσθίω*.

4. Decline *πλοῦς*, *κλείς*, *ἀπλοῦς*, *ἐστηκώς*, *πειθῶ* in sing., and *όδοῦς*, *ναῦς*, *ἀμείνων*, *ἄστν* in plural.

5. Give the meanings of act. and mid. voice of *σπένδω*, *πράττω*, *γράφω*, *μισθόω*, *ἀναβάλλω*, *φαίνω*, *αἰρέω*, *δικάζω*, *δανείζω*, *ἵστημι*.

6. Compare *μέσος*, *ὀλίγος*, *ἀλγεινός*, *ράδιος*, *μάλα*, *εὐδαίμων*, *αἰσχροός*.

7. Make in Greek—

(1) No one shall prevent me from speaking.

(2) Are we not about to fight?

(3) O dearest boy, you are not going to die, are you?

(4) I am afraid that you will not come before the door is shut.

(5) The dog came whenever he saw his master.

(6) It is said that the boy with two others stole the sheep.

26.

1. Parse *έστάναι, είσο* (3), *ένέγκη, άνετάτετο, ίεις, είδης, ήσαν, ήσαν*.

2. Decline in the sing. *κειτής, πατήρ, βασιλεύς*: in the pl. *αύτός, πούς, πόλις, γέρων, λιμήν*.

3. Give the chief parts of *διήρπασαν, έβόων, ήγεισθαι, έφαγον, όμόσαι, άπήλαννε*.

4. Write pres. conj. act. of *ζάω, πειράώ, δηλώω, ιδρώω*, giving contracted and uncontracted forms.

5. Compare *πένης, άφθονος, λάλος, φίλος, κενός, εύνους, μικρός, κάτω, ταχέως*.

6. Write 1st sing. imp. ind. of *καθεύδω, ανοίγω, έμπίπλημι, εργάζομαι, αύξάνω, έμπίπτω, διαιτάω, έστιάω*.

7. Make in Greek—

(1) Whenever we deny ourselves to be Greeks, we are prudent, but traitors.

(2) I sent men to ask how many had arrived.

(3) He is so bad a man that he does not even know this.

(4) We ought to give all men their due.

(5) We are conscious of having made many mistakes.

(6) There was no one whom he did not kill.

27.

1. What is the Greek for—20, 27, 7th, 9th, 83, once, nine times, 12th, 60th, in fives?

2. Compare σοφῶς, αἰσχροῦς, δῆλος, εὐδαίμων, ἀπλοῦς, μέγας, νέος, γέραιος.

3. Give dat. sing. and dat. pl. of πούς, γραῦς, θρίξ, χεῖρ, ἔ, τιμῶν, ἐαυτόν, δεδοκώς.

4. Give 1st pers. sing. fut. aor. and perf. act. of πλέκω, νέμω, πείθω, ἵστημι, πίπτω, θνήσκω, ὁράω, τρέχω, εὐρίσκω.

5. Make in Greek—

(1) All his men having been slain, the general also fell, sword in hand.

(2) They travelled four days in the direction of Athens.

(3) Ask the messenger who he is, and where he comes from.

(4) I fear that it is not lawful for a good man to shun death.

(5) I know that I have been elected general, and that you are my soldiers.

(6) A man who has betrayed his friend is not worthy of honour.

6. Give the meanings of the prepositions in ὑπόγλυκς, ἐκνικάω, διατέμνω, κατάγειν τοὺς ἐκπεπτωκότας, διαπράσσω, μεταμέλει, μεταπέμπομαι, περίλυπος, παραβαίνω.

7. Write all the infinitives of φέρω.

28.

1. Parse *σκεψώμεθα, ἥδειν, ὁμόσας, ἔδεται, μέθηκα*.
Decline *λεώς, ἀμείνων, σύ, τάλας, ἦπαρ, αὐτός* (in sing.).
2. Compare *αἰσχρός, φίλος, εὖ, ἄρπαξ, μέλας, πένης*.
3. Express in Greek—9th, 100 times, two millions, 70th, 5000 times.
4. Give chief parts of *θρώσκω, μένω, δέδοικα, ἐγείρω, ὄζω, ὄμνυμι*.
5. Give fut. perf. and aor. of *ἀκούω, γίγνομαι, βαίνω, θνήσκω, γιγνώσκω, βάλλω, δύναμαι, λαμβάνω, μάχομαι*.
6. (1) Write in full perf. pass. ind. of *φράζω*, perf. imperat. pass. of *πλέκω*, 2nd aor. opt. act. of *ἔχω*, imperat. of *εἰμί* (sum) and *οἶδα*.
(2) Give 1st sing. ind. conj. opt., 2nd sing. imperat., inf., and pcp. of 2nd aor. pass. of *πλέκω*, perf. pass. of *σπάω*, perf. pass. of *φέρω*, 1st aor. act. of *ἀρώ*, 2nd aor. mid. of *ἵημι*.
7. Make in Greek—
 - (1) Would that I had never gone to Athens!
 - (2) The Athenians knew that they had no ships, and that the enemy were strong.
 - (3) Those that enjoy peace are those that are ready for war.
 - (4) I am ashamed to say how many men I have lost.
 - (5) Whenever he sees his brother, he asks him to go to the crows as quickly as possible.
 - (6) The enemy are more powerful than ever.

29.

1. Parse ἴσθι (2), ἦσαν, ἦσαν, ἀφίεσαν, ἐδίδους, ἴει, δίδου (2).

2. Write stem and voc. sing. of αἶξ, δάμαρ, ναύτης, γόνυ, ἀσπίς, πλῆθος.

3. Compare ταχέως, ἀπλοῦς, παλαιός, πολλάκις, ῥαδίως, ἔνδον.

4. Give the pres., fut., and aor. act. of ἀναστάς, τρεφθεῖς, ποθείς, μεμενηκώς, πεφασμένος, ἐτάθην.

5. Translate and comment on construction of ἀτιμάσας ἔχει, εἴ σοι βουλομένω ἐστίν, ὀλίγου δεῖν, τελευτῶν ἀπῆλθεν, ταῦτά σοι φιλω, πῶς ἔχεις, ἐδέοντο αὐτοῦ προθύμου εἶναι.

6. (1) Give the chief parts of δύω, ἀμφιέννυμι, καλέω, ὀφλισκάνω, ἀνοίγω.

(2) Distinguish in meaning μνήσω, μεμνήσομαι, μνησθήσομαι.

(3) Give 2nd aor. of βιόω in all the moods, including participle (all genders).

7. Make in Greek—

(1) He said that he would come if he could.

(2) He gave up the city to the soldiers to plunder.

(3) This being so, we shall depart at once.

(4) I wonder that you do such things.

(5) What shall I say? I know not whither to turn.

(6) He was not worthy of the liberty which he had.

30.

1. Give the feminine forms of Κρής, Κίλιξ, Τρώς, θεός, λέων, ικέτης, δεσπότης, ἄναξ.

2. Decline in sing. ἀνώγειν, λιμήν, δόρυ, Ἀπόλλων, σώτηρ, δάκρυ.

3. Decline τοσοῦτος and αὐτός in plural.

4. Write Attic reduplicated perfect of ὀλλυμι (2), ἀγείρω, ἐλέγχω, ὄζω, ἐσθίω, ἐλαύνω.

5. Give the chief parts of χέω, δάκνω, ῥήγνυμι, τρέφω, αὐξάνω, βλώσκει.

6. Translate and comment on syntax of ὡς συνελόντι εἰπεῖν, πάντες ὀλίγου δεῖν παρήσαν, οὐ μὴ λέξω, ἀνύσας πέμπε, φανεραὶ ἐσμεν νικώμεναι, ἅπαις ἀρρένων παίδων.

7. Make in Greek—

(1) You seem to me to be unconsciously a rascal.

(2) You shall not (οὐ μὴ) insult me with impunity.

(3) *Fieri non potest quin te expellam.*

(4) I feel that I am dying, and I am conscious of being cruel.

(5) You, my son, are too young to be sent to the war.

(6) You there, why do you not knock at (κρούω) the door?

31.

1. Give the chief parts of *έαω, καλέω, σκεδάννυμι, ὀλλυμι, καίω, ἀνοίγω*.

2. Parse *ὁμεί, ὦψαι, παιξεῖ, ἤρεσε, πέπεπται, πετᾶς, πλήσεις*.

3. Give Greek for—19, 70, 90, 900, 100th, 8th, eight times, eight each.

4. Compare *ἄκρατος, ἄρπαξ, ἀγαθός, ἐκάς, ἐγγύς, ὄψέ*.

5. Give Greek for—so to say ; more swiftly than wisely ; with impunity ; may you be happier than your mother, my son ! what folly ! I have toothache ; see that you obey.

6. Write the syncopated perf. act. of *ἵστημι* in all the moods, including participle (all genders).

7. Make in Greek—

(1) If I had been persuaded, I should not be present.

(2) He would never be master of the islands, if he had not many ships.

(3) Who can give to another what he has not himself?

(4) There was no one whom he did not despise (*καταφρονέω*).

(5) I am not so foolish as to prefer war to peace.

(6) They said they were willing to sail, but the sailors were not

32.

1. Give the stem and dat. pl. of ἀνδριάς, ἄγαλμα, θεράπων, ἱππεύς, Τρωάς, δάμαρ, Κρής, ξενών.

2. What is the voc. sing. (all genders) of ἀπλοῦς, εὐγεως, εὐελπῖς, εὐγενής, μέλας, πᾶς, τιθείς, ἡδύς?

3. Give the Greek (with meaning of Greek word) from which we get—treacle, Catherine, despot, rhinoceros, planet, comet, tragedy, comedy, demon, horizon.

4. Write—

(1) 2nd aor. imperat. act of γιγνώσκω, ἴημι.

(2) 1st aor. imperat. act. of ἵστημι, ἀνοίγω.

(3) 1st aor. inf. pass. of ἀφίημι, φέρω.

5. What cases follow κατηγορέω, ἐγκαλέω, λοιδορέω, ἀμύνω, ἔχομαι (middle voice), γράφομαι (middle voice)?

6. (1) Give chief parts of κρεμάννυμι, λαγχάνω, ξηραίνω, πνέω.

(2) Give pres. of λέλθωμαι, πεπέμμαι (2), νένησμαι, εἶμαι.

7. Make in Greek—

(1) The man that does wrong is more wretched (ἄθλιος) than the man to whom the wrong is done.

(2) I shall obey God rather than men.

(3) These helmets are the gift of the general.

(4) Let every one sacrifice whatever he has.

(5) Would that I were at home!

(6) He went from Athens to Pergamus in Asia.

33.

1. Give a rule to decide whether a noun of the 3rd decl. has acc. sing. in *-a* or *-ν*. Give acc. sing. of ἀληθής, ὑγιής, ἥρως, αἰδώς, πούς, βοῦς, εὐελπὺς.

2. Compare κακῶς, καλῶς, ὀψέ, πολλάκις, ἐκάς, σωφρόνως, ἀληθῶς.

3. Give Greek for—How great is he? I asked how great he was. He is as great as his father. Some say he is wise, others he is foolish. Let no one speak. Which of the twain obeyed his father?

4. Give 1st perf. act. of στέλλω, ἀγγέλλω, τέμνω, κρίνω, ὀλλυμι, ἵημι, γινώσκω, βλώσκω, πίνω, ἐσθίω.

5. Translate—

(1) οὐχ ὁμοίως καὶ τὸ πρὶν ταῦτ' ἐπαίνῳ.

(2) ὥς δὲ ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἐχώρουν.

(3) ὥς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ, ἐπαινῶ τοὺς τοιούτους.

(4) ἐπὶ τούτοις οὖν ἀπῆλθον.

(5) ἐν ἑαυτῷ ἐγένετο.

(6) ταῦτ' ἐγένετο ἐπὶ τῶν προγόνων.

6. Give all the prepositions that may govern (1) gen., (2) acc.

7. Make in Greek—

(1) Come as quickly as possible.

(2) He sold the horse for three minæ.

(3) I value you very much.

(4) I hear the child singing.

(5) I accuse (ἐγκαλῶ) you of theft (κλοπή).

(6) You have caused me more trouble than any other man has.

34.

1. Give the chief parts of ἐσθίω, καλέω, καίω, σβέννυμι, χέω, τέμνω.

2. Write the strong aor. act. of λανθάνω, ὀφείλω, ὀφλισκάνω, λαγχάνω, πίνω, ἄγω.

3. Give the Attic reduplicated perf. act. of ἀγείρω, ἀλείφω, φέρω, ἐλαύνω, ὀλλυμι, ἐσθίω.

4. Write the dat. pl. of ναῦς, πούς, βούς, ὀδούς, οὖς, λιμήν, χαρίεις, τιθείς, στάς, μέλας.

5. Write imp. ind. (1st pers. sing.) of οἰκίζω, ἐορτάζω, ἔλκω, δυσαρρεστέω, εὐτυχέω, ἀμφιέννυμι, ἐστιάω, αὐαίνω.

6. Translate—

(1) οὐκ ἂν φθάνοις ἀπελθών.

(2) οὐ δύναμαι μὴ οὐκ ἐπαινεῖν οἷόν σε ἄνδρα.

(3) σύνοιδα ἑμαυτῷ σπονδὰς λύσαντι.

(4) φοβοῦμαι μὴ οὐχ εὔρω τὸν κύνα.

(5) οὐδὲν τούτων οὐκ ἐποίησα.

7. Make in Greek—

(1) The city is on your right as you enter the harbour.

(2) Three times a day he bathed in the same river.

(3) The enemy are now more powerful than ever.

(4) Do you wish then that we should deliberate about this matter?

(5) The waves are of an unprecedented size.

(6) You there, why do you not go away?

35.

1. Write voc. sing. of Ἀπόλλων, Ἄρης, Δημήτηρ, Ζεὺς, κύων, ὄρνις, γίγας, δαίμων, ἡγεμών, Μακεδών, πειθώ, κάλως.

2. Compare πίων, τέρην, εὐρύς, μακρός, μικρός, ὄψέ, σοφός, ἀγχοῦ.

3. Give Greek for—7, 7th, 8, 8th, 80th, 1000th, 150,000, ten each.

4. Write imp. ind. (the whole) of διψάω, ῥέω, ἰδρω, ἴημι, and give chief parts of these verbs.

5. Give fut. of πλάσσω, τάσσω, ἐρέσσω, πίνω, μάχομαι, δμννμι, σπάω, βοάω, παίζω.

6. Translate—

(1) ἦκω ἐπὶ τῷ δέξεσθαι τὰ χρήματα.

(2) οὗτος, ὅσον ἐμέ γε εἰδέναι, ἀγευστός ἐστι τῆς ἐλευθερίας.

(3) μῶν ἐσίγων ;

(4) πειστέον ἐστὶ τὸν βασιλέα.

πειστέον ἐστὶ τῷ βασιλεῖ.

7. Make in Greek—

(1) There are some who say that I was not present.

(2) You have remarkably fine teeth.

(3) If you do not come as quickly as possible, you will be punished.

(4) This being the case, I beseech you not to go away.

(5) I am ashamed to say how many dogs I have.

(6) He said that if he had known who sent the book, he would not have accepted it.

36.

1. Give stem, acc. and voc. sing. of ἐλπίς, γίγας, μέλας, θρίξ, κλείς, φρέαρ, ἄνθος, ἱερεύς, Σαπφώ.

2. Distinguish τούτου, ταύτου: αὐτὸν εἶδον, αὐτὸς εἶδον. Give five pronouns in -ος, with neuter in -ο.

3. Parse δηλοῦν (2), ἐδήλουν (2), δηλώσον (2), πείρα, πειρᾶ (4), ἔστασαν, ἴστασαν, ἀφέσθαι, ἀφεῖσθαι.

4. (1) Give Attic 2nd aor. act. of δάκνω, λανθάνω, τρώγω, χάσκω, ὀφείλω, ὀφλισκάνω, ἁμαρτάνω, βλώσκω, ἄγω, τέμνω, and (2) give the chief parts of the last four of these.

5. Give all the prepositions that may govern the dative.

6. Give the meanings of κατὰ in composition with examples.

7. Make in Greek—

(1) I know that I am mortal (in three ways).

(2) I know that all men are mortal (in three ways).

(3) This land is full of brave men and beautiful women.

(4) The city is three stades distant.

(5) For the future I shall drink nothing but water.

(6) I have headache; you have earache.

37.

1. Distinguish *περάσω, περάσω: βαλὼν, βαλὼν: ἰστάναι, ἐστάναι: ἴασι, ἰᾶσι: εἰσι, εἰσί: καλῶς, κάλως: ἵππων, ἱππών.*

2. Parse, giving present tense, *τέταται, ἀνοίξει, ἄραι, ἀνείς, παρέφσαι, ἴστω, παραρρυνεῖη.*

3. Give the fut. and 1st aor. act. of *ἐγείρω, ραίνω, πέσσω, μάχομαι, πλάσσω, μένω, ὀνίνημι, ὄμνυμι, κεράννυμι.*

4. Write imp. ind. act. (whole) of *δίδωμι* (giving alternative forms of sing.), *οἶδα, ἐμπίπρημι, ἴημι.*

5. Distinguish *γραφή* and *δική*: the active and middle of *στέλλω, ἀφίστημι, ἴημι, λανθάνω, ἀποκρίνω.*

6. Make in Greek—

(1) If you had done this, all would have praised you.

(2) I shall kill all whom I conquer.

(3) I cannot but rejoice at the prosperity of good men.

(4) Whenever he saw a dog, he used to run away.

(5) The son married a beautiful woman, the daughter an old man.

7. Translate and explain the construction of—

προθυμότερος ἢ σοφώτερος.

οὗτοι οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ γελῶσιν.

οὐ δύναμαι μὴ οὐ λέγειν.

ἐπιτέτραμμαι τὴν δίαιταν.

πρόρρω τῆς ἡλικίας εἶναι.

38.

1. Write 1st aor. pass. (1st pers. sing.) of *τίθημι*, *τείνω*, *βάλλω*, *τρέπω*, *τρέφω*, *εὕρισκω*, *ἔχω*, *σώζω*.

2. What are the terminations of adverbs formed from (1) adjectives, (2) from substantives, (3) from verbs? Give an example of each.

3. Give gen. sing. of *βάρος*, *γυνή*, *πειθώ*, *μαθητής*, and voc. sing. of *χαρίεις*, *ἀληθής*, *γίγας*, *Ὀρέστης*, *Ἀτρείδης*, *λαγώς*.

4. Compare *κενός*, *αἰσχρός*, *κακῶς*, *ἔνδον*, *σαφῶς*, *πολύ*.

5. Give the chief parts of *ἐργάζομαι*, *μεθίημι*, *καίω*, *χαίρω*, *ἀραρίσκω*, *γελάω*.

6. (1) Decline *γλυκύς* (all genders) in pl., *ὅστις* (all genders) in sing., *οὗτος* and *αὐτός* (all genders) in pl.

(2) Parse *ἐλεῖν*, *πέυσει*, *ἔσταμεν*, *χαριοῦνται*, *ἐγρηγορώς*, *ἀφίχθε*, *ὑπέσχοντο*.

7. Make in Greek—

(1) He said he would not go away till he should receive the golden crown.

(2) You cannot speak too soon.

(3) Grieved at the death of his brother, he went away without accomplishing his object.

(4) It is clear that those women are not going to get married.

(5) There is no one whom this man does not despise.

(6) The general asked if the soldiers had seen the watch-fires.

39.

1. Write 3rd sing. perf. ind. pass., inf., and pcp. of
πέμπω, πέσσω, φαίνω, ξηραίνω, τάσσω, πλάσσω,
ἐλέγχω, λαγχάνω, σπάω, τίλλω.

2. Give stem, acc. sing., voc. sing., and dat. pl. of ἡπαρ,
λέων, πατρίς, γίγας, ὄρος, Ποσειδών, ῥήτωρ, ἀνὴρ,
ποιμήν.

3. Compare ἐπιλήσμων, μακρός, μέσος, ἄκρατος,
ἀγχοῦ.

4. Parse βάλλω, βαλεῖν (2), βαλοῦσα (2), βαλεῖ (2),
παῦσαι (2), παύσαι, παῦσον (2), τίλλαι (2).

5. Give voc. sing. of Μακεδών, Σαλαμῖς, Αἴας,
πειθώ, γέρων, πᾶς, τιθείς.

6. Give chief parts of θρώσκω, ἀφίημι, ἐσθίω, πίνω,
στέλλω, τρέφω.

7. Make in Greek—

- (1) I do not know whether what you say is true
or false.
- (2) The son of Philip happened to be present here
for many days.
- (3) After the capture (participle) of the town, the
general put all the citizens to death.
- (4) I fear I am not so clever as to teach you all
you want.
- (5) Tell your brother I shall see him when he
arrives in Athens.
- (6) Do not rejoice at the prosperity of the wicked.

40.

1. Decline αὐτός, οὗτος, ὅστις in sing., and θρίξ, λέων, and μείζων in plural.

2. Give the chief parts of ἀλίσκομαι, ἀφίημι, ἁμαρτάνω, γαμέω, καίω, χέω.

3. Distinguish the active and middle voice of γαμέω, ἁμύνω, τιμάω, παύω, λανθάνω, μισθόω, ἔπω, διδάσκω, λύω, θύω.

4. Give meaning of ἀνάγεσθαι, καταπλέω, παραπλέω, μετανοέω, παρακόπτω, ἀναγιγνώσκω.

5. Distinguish μητρόκτονος, μητροκτόνος, βασιλεία, βασιλεία, σύν, σύν, ποίει, ποιεῖ.

6. Translate, with a short note in each case on the syntax—

(1) ἀπιόντων ὅποι ἂν βούλωνται.

(2) βασιλεὺς ὑμᾶς τὰ ὄπλα ἀπαιτεῖ.

(3) ἤποροῦμεν τί λέγοιμεν.

(4) ὁ μὴδὲν ἀδικῶν οὐδενὸς δεῖται νόμου.

7. Make in Greek—

(1) If you come to town, I shall entertain you.

(2) What shall I do with this man?

(3) I entreat you to be zealous.

(4) I am afraid I have lost my dog.

(5) I know who you are.

(6) They did not know how many were present.

41.

1. Give the chief parts of ἐλέγχω, λαγχάνω, λέγω (say), ἔλκω, ἀντέχω, συνίστημι.
2. Distinguish ἦ, ἧ, ἡ, ῆ: οἰκοι, οἰκοῖ, οἴκοι: σίγα, σίγα, σιγᾶ: κρατός, κράτος: ἵππων, ἵππών.
3. What is the meaning of the terminations -σκω, -σεῖω, -τρον, -ιον, -εύς?
4. Parse and conjugate fully ληφθῆ, ἀλῶ, ἵστω, ἰστώ, μενῶ, βάλλω.
5. What constructions follow τυγχάνω, κρατέω, μάχομαι, ἐπείκειμαι, ἐγκαλέω, καταγελάω?
6. Give meaning of active and middle voices of λυω, θύω, δύω, διδάσκω, χράω, στέλλω.
7. Make in Greek—
 - (1) When I heard this, I went away.
 - (2) From boyhood we learn to steal.
 - (3) It is right that I should be present.
 - (4) I am ashamed to speak.
 - (5) If you speak, you err.
 - (6) He entered the city without being observed.

42.

1. Distinguish τὰ γιγνόμενα, τὰ γενόμενα, τὰ γεγενημένα: φαίνομαι τύπτων, φαίνομαι τύπτειν: θείναι νόμους, θέσθαι νόμους: ἔστησαν (weak and strong aorist), δίκη, γραφή.

2. Parse λέλησμαι, λέλησμαι, ἐστῶσα, ἰσταίης, θές, ἰᾶσι.

3. Give the cognate moods (1st pers. sing.), also inf. and pass., of ἐβίων, ἔσβην, ἔδωκα, εἵμην, εἶμι, οἶδα, εἶδον, ἔδραν.

4. Compare μάλα, ἐγγύς, πρῶι, ἀληθῶς, καλῶς, κακῶς.

5. Give Greek for—To be brief. To be punished. You are more wealthy than wise. Would that I were dead! God forbid! See that you be brave.

6. Decline in sing. μῆτηρ, τάξις, γραμματεὺς, χαρίεις, πολὺς, οὗτος, Ζεὺς, and in pl. ὅστις, ἑαυτόν, ἐγώ, αὐτός.

7. Make in Greek—

(1) Having it in your power to depart, you remain.

(2) Do not send the money till you get a letter from me.

(3) If you are more powerful than ever, I am glad.

(4) The king said that he was the son of Jupiter.

(5) Do not say that you are a slave.

(6) I laugh at a man like you.

43.

1. Give dat. pl. and acc. pl. of *πατήρ, πούς, ἐλπίς, χαρίεις, πᾶς, εὐρύς, ἵππεύς, οὗς, ναὺς, χεῖρ*.

2. Give Greek for—12, 70, 81, 900, 30,000, 10th, 20th, 21st, 100 times, 10,000 times.

3. Write 3rd pl. pres. and imp. ind. act. of *οἶδα, εἰμι, ἵημι, δυστυχέω, ὁράω*.

4. Give the meaning of the act. and mid. voice of *αἰρέω, στέλλω, δύω, παύω, φαίνω, γαμέω, κομίζω, χράω, πείθω, κρέμαννυμι*.

5. Translate—

ἦκω παρὰ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ.

παρά σοι μενῶ.

παρὰ τὴν νῆσον ἴωμεν.

παρὰ δὲ δόξαν πάρειμι,

περὶ πλείστον σε ποιοῦμαι,

ἐπὶ δὲ τούτοις ἀπεχώρησαν.

6. Give the chief parts of *σώζω, βλώσσω, ἀμφιέννυμι, ἐργάζομαι, εὐρίσκω, θρώσσω, καλέω, λαγχάνω*.

7. Make in Greek—

(1) I happen to know that you were present.

(2) Not to know this is disgraceful.

(3) I hope to see you to-morrow.

(4) How many horses have you? Do you ask how many horses I have? I have twenty-four.

(5) In the course of the night 500 deserted.

(6) He has persuaded me not to lend you money.

44-

1. Parse and give the chief parts of ὀφλήσειν, ὀφελεῖν, ἐνέγκαι, ἐαγέναι.

2. Give gen. sing. and dat. pl. of κύων, θρίξ, οὖς, μάρτυς, κρέας, θυγατήρ, χεῖρ, τιθείς, χαρίεις, πᾶς.

3. Give the comparative of ἐχθρός, ῥάδιος, λάλος, καλός, πίων, ἀπλοῦς, ἐρρώμενος, χαριέντως, μάλα, and ἕξω.

4. Give the principal parts of πίνω, τίνω, καλέω, αἶρω, αἰρώ, χαίρω.

5. Write—

(1) The inf. perf. mid. or pass. of σπένδω, φαίνω, πράττω, κόπτω, δείκνυμι, σπάω.

(2) The 3rd pers. pl. imp. ind. of εἶμι, εἶμι, ἴημι, φημί, οἶδα, ἴστημι, ἔπομαι, ἐπι-
σταμαι.

(3) The 3rd sing. 2nd aor. opt. act. of γιγνώσκω, δύνω, δίδωμι, αἰρέω, ἔρχομαι, ἐσθίω.

6. What cases are governed by ἔπομαι, κρατῶ, χρώμαι, πείθω, κελεύω, παρακελεύομαι, βοηθῶ, μιμνήσκω, γεύομαι, λοιδوروῦμαι?

7. Make in Greek—

(1) Do not waste the whole country.

(2) We must all bear what comes from the gods.

(3) We shall prosper if we do our duty.

(4) But for you, we should have perished.

(5) We were ordered to march as quickly as possible.

(6) Would God that I had died for thee!

45.

1. Translate—

(1) ἐπὶ τούτοις εἰρήνην ἐποιήσαντο. Why middle voice?

(2) οὐκ ἔφη ἤξειν δέκα ἡμερῶν.

(3) ἦρκα ναὺς εἴκοσι μιᾷς δεοῦσας αὐτοῖς τοῖς ἀνδράσιν.

(4) οὗ μοι βουλομένῳ ἐστὶν ἀπιέναι.

2. Parse, giving pres. tense, ὄνασθαι, εἰλεκται, εἵληκται, δρᾶσον, χυθῶ, ἐκταθεῖσα, ἴστη.

3. Write 1st pers. sing. fut. ind. of νίζω, κλαίω, θαυμάζω, ῥέω, μάχομαι, μέλλω, φθείρω, μεθίστημι, πῖμπλημι, ὀνίνημι.

4. Write (1) in full the imp. ind. of ἵημι, εἴμι, οἶδα:
(2) all the infinitives of τίθημι.

5. Make in Greek—

(1) May I never see you again (αὐθις)!

(2) I order you not to enter the city.

(3) I shall not give you the money till I know who you are.

(4) We promise to give you whatever you ask.

(5) Everybody, so to speak, loves his own (people).

6. Decline ναὺς, Οἰδίπους, κλείς, Ἀπόλλων, λέων, αἰδώς, and τριήρης.

7. Distinguish φαίνομαι ποιῶν and φαίνομαι ποιεῖν. Make in two ways—I am conscious of being wicked. Distinguish τὰ μὴ ὄντα from τὰ οὐκ ὄντα.

Explain, giving examples, the difference between ὥστε followed by ὅν and μὴ.

46.

1. Give the gen. and voc. sing., the dat. and acc. pl., of *μάρτυς, ὕδωρ, ἄστυ, δόξα, ἱππεύς, ἔως, ποιμήν, πατήρ, Ἀτρείδης*.

2. Give dat. sing. and pl. (all genders) of *τέρην, μέλας, πᾶς, ὑγιής, πλέως*.

3. Compare *ἀσθενής, νέος, εὖνους, εὐφρων, μάλα, ἄνω*.

4. Parse *ἐλοῦσα, ἐλῶσα, σῖγα, σιγᾶ, ἦρει, ἦρε, ἦρε, μαθοῦσι, ἄγων, ἀγών*.

5. Express in Greek—*Duxi te in matrimonium, nupsi tibi*. He was made general with nine others. I praise all whom I see fighting bravely. He said that he praised all whom he saw fighting bravely. If you had come yesterday (*χθές*), you would have seen both my father and my mother.

6. Distinguish *χράω*, act. and mid. (in two senses), *γράφω, μισθόω* (giving Latin equivalents), *ἔχω, ἀφίστημι, ἵημι*.

7. Give the chief parts in inf. instead of ind. of *ἀπέδωκε, ὑπισχνεῖτο, ἐτάθην, ἤνεσε, ἐφίετο*.

47.

1. Parse εἶναι, ἰέναι, ἐστάναι, ἰστάναι, δηλοῖ, χρέων, φεύξει.

2. Write dat. and acc. pl. of ναῦς, ὄρνις, ἄνθος, δεικνύς, ὁδούς, πούς, ἐλπίς, χαρίεις, τιθείς.

3. Compare ἀπλοῦς, πικρός, πένης, πίων, μακρός, ἐρρωμένος, ἄνω, ἐγγύς, and σαφῶς.

4. Give Greek for—*idem, uter, uterque, quisque, alter, ceteri, deni, decimus, millesimus.*

5. Give the chief parts of τέμνω, τείνω, ἀμαρτάνω, γαμέω, φέρω, καίω.

6. Translate—πάντες ὀλίγου δεῖν παρήσαν, ὥς συντεμύοντι εἰπεῖν, ἐν ἑαυτῷ ἐγένετο, αὐτοὶ ἑαυτῶν δυνατώτεροι ἐγένοντο, περὶ πολλοῦ ποιούμαι.

7. Make in Greek—

(1) See that you be worthy of the liberty you possess.

(2) All, so to say, praise a man like you.

(3) The black dog was the gift of the judge.

(4) Would that I had never seen that day!

(5) Do not give more than you have received.

(6) The king with five others was sent to Athens.

48.

1. Decline *ναῦς*, *σωτήρ*, *δράκων*, *φρέαρ*, *ἡγεμών*, *Σαμφώ* in sing., and *ἱππεύς*, *ὄρνις*, *γένος* in pl.

2. Write acc. and voc. sing., dat. and acc. pl., in all genders, of *μείζων*, *σαφής*, *πᾶς*, *εὐγεως*, *τιθείς*.

3. Give five pronouns with neuter in -ο. Distinguish *τοιιάδε ἔλεξεν* from *τοσαῦτα ἔλεξεν*, *ταὐτῷ* from *τούτῳ*, *οὐδέτερος* from *μηδέτερος*, *ἀμφοτέροι* from *ἐκάτεροι*.

4. Parse *ὦ*, *ὦ*, *ἴσθι* (2), *ἴστη* (2), *ἐστῶ*, *βιούς*, *τλήναι*, *ἐρέσθαι*, *δρᾶς* (2).

5. Give 2nd aor. pass. of *τρέπω*, *τρέφω*, *στρέφω*, *φαίνω*, *σπείρω*, *κόπτω*, *πνίγω*: also 2nd perf. of *ἄγνυμι*, *ἀραρίσκω*, *ὀλλυμι*, *ὀρνυμι*, *ὄζω*, giving the meanings of the latter tenses.

6. Show how the Greek language discharges the work done by the Latin ablative.

7. Make in Greek—

- (1) The philosopher said, "Know thyself."
- (2) You shall not deceive me with impunity.
- (3) The ambassadors came on the third day.
- (4) I am ashamed to say how cowardly I was.
- (5) Not to know this is most disgraceful.
- (6) I repent of my former folly.

49.

1. Make in Greek—

- (1) May the gods accept the gifts we have given!
- (2) We have ordered these men to stand outside the temple.
- (3) Do you not know what kind of men your enemies are?
- (4) Come forward (*παρέρχομαι*, aor. imp.) and tell us everything before you go away.
- (5) The Athenians confess (*ὁμολογεῖν*) that they were the first to break (*λύω*) the peace.

2. Give the chief parts of *ἀφίημι*, *αἱρώ*, *αἴρω*, *χαίρω*, *σπάω*, *ὠθέω*, *χέω*.

3. Parse *ἀπειρηκέναι*, *ῥηθείσι*, *παρήσθα*, *ἀνεφγμένη*, *κείσθω*, *πρότεντο*, *φανείεν*.

4. Give stem and acc. pl. of *ὕδωρ*, *γένος*, *ναῦς*, *βασιλεύς*, *ἄστυ*, *κρέας*.

5. Give Greek equivalents for (1) *Scio quis sis*, (2) *Dixi quem viderem*, (3) *Nescio quot adsint*, (4) *Uter vicit?* (5) *Nequis sciat*.

6. Distinguish *τίς* and *ὅστις*, *αὐτὸς ὁ ἀνὴρ* and *ὁ αὐτὸς ἀνὴρ*, *δι' ἡμᾶς* and *δι' ἡμῶν*, *οὐκ ἂν γενοίμην* and *μὴ γενοίμην*.

7. Give Greek for—so to say; as far as I know; I value you less than your brother; by the gods! (in oaths); he was conscious of being in the wrong; in our time; I wonder that you have come.

50.

1. Give the dat. pl. of λέων, δαίμων, τριήρης, χαρίεις, τιθείς, πούς, νύξ, βούς, οὖς, πατήρ.

2. Give the chief parts of φθάνω, λανθάνω, λαγχάνω, ἐλέγχω, ἀποδιδράσκω, βλώσκω.

3. Form diminutives from παῖς, πόλις, κύων, κόρη.

4. Give the prepositions which are followed by gen. or acc.

5. What is the fem. of ἱκέτης, Τρώς, Ἕλλην, Κρής?

6. Make in Greek—

(1) I request you to be zealous.

(2) All men may be good.

(3) Do not say that black is white.

(4) I saw how great the danger was.

(5) Socrates used to say, "One thing I know, that
(ὅτι) I know nothing."

(6) What is the matter with you that you are so
angry?

7. When is the Greek dative used for Latin ablative?

HIGHER GRADE.

I.

1. Give Greek for—9, 16, 80, 600, 8th, 20th, 90th, 1000, eight times, in eights, 10,000 times.

2. Decline pl. of *μείζων, ἡδύς, ἦπαρ, ὄρνις*.

3. Give fut. and aor. of *ἐλαύνω, σκεδάννυμι, θρώσκω, ὀμνυμι, βάλλω, τίλλω*.

4. Compare *μέσος, ὀλίγος, ἀλγεινός, ῥάδιος, μάλα, εὐδαίμων, αἰσχρός*.

5. Give gender, stem, acc. sing., and dat. pl. of *γίγας, εἰκὼν, κόρυς, μάρτυς, βασιλεύς, βούς*.

6. Make in Greek—

(1) Instead of sending for a physician, he went and bathed in the river.

(2) Cyrus is said to have asked the Greeks present who the Lacedæmonians were that they gave such orders to him.

(3) I have often wondered by what arguments those who indicted Socrates persuaded the Athenians that he was worthy of death.

(4) No bird sings when it is cold or hungry, or suffering any pain.

(5) My legs ache with the long journey.

(6) Let him who thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall.

2.

1. Write 3rd pers. sing. perf. pass. of ὠθέω, ἀφίημι, τελέω, φαίνω, ξηραίνω, τρέπω, τρέφω, στρέφω.
2. Give fem. of Λάκων, Κρής, ἰκέτης, δεσπότης.
3. Distinguish meaning of act. and mid. voice of δύω, φύω, θύω, διδάσκω, τιμωρέω, ἵστημι.
4. Decline in sing. οὗτος, αὐτός, πειθώ, ναῦς, κύων, Ἀπόλλων, Ἄρης.
5. Give the chief tenses of διδράσκω, ἵημι, στέλλω, φαίνω, βιώνω.
6. Give four 2nd aor. imperatives ending in -ς.
7. Make in Greek—
 - (1) You remain, when you ought to go away.
 - (2) We ought not, ought we, to prefer expediency to honour?
 - (3) I, of all Athenians, most dread going to sea.
 - (4) He collected as many men as possible, so as to be able to conquer his enemies.
 - (5) I have been entrusted with the embassy.
 - (6) He asked what weapons the soldiers had.

3.

1. Translate into Greek—

- (1) I do not know whether what you say is true or false.
- (2) The son of Philip happened to be present here for many days.
- (3) After the capture (participle) of the town, the general put all the citizens to death.

- (4) I fear I am not so clever as to teach you all you want.
- (5) Tell your brother that I shall see him when he arrives at Athens.
2. Give the dat. sing. and acc. pl. of *ἵππεύς*, *θυγάτηρ*, *ναῦς*, *λεώς*, *κανοῦν*, *πῆχυσ*, *ὄρος*, *ἦπαρ*, *ἄστν*, *γραῦς*, *γέρας*, *Ἑρμῆς*.
3. (1) Give the degrees of comparison of *πένης*, *φίλος*, *καλός*, *εὐδαίμων*, *ἄνω*, *μάλα*.
- (2) Decline *γλυκὺς* (all genders) in plural, *ὅστις* (all genders) in sing., *εἷς* (all genders).
4. Give 1st pers. sing. ind. mood of the fut., aor., perf. act., and perf. pass. of *αἰνῶ*, *πλέω*, *τρέπω*, *στέλλω*, *ἀναλίσκω*.
5. (1) Augment (giving in each case one example) *αἰτῶ*, *αὐξάνω*, *ἔπομαι*, *ἐορτάζω*, *προλέγω*, *καθεύδω*, *ἀλίσκομαι*, *ἐνσχλῶ*, *ἔρπω*, *εὐεργετῶ*.
- (2) Parse *ἐλεῖν*, *πείσει* (2), *πεύσει*, *παύσει*, *ἔσταμεν*, *χαριοῦνται*, *ἐγρηγορώς*, *ἔγνωσαν*, *ἀφίχθε*, *ὑπέσχοντο*.
6. (1) Translate, with a short note in each case on the syntax—
- (1) *ἀπιόντων ὅποι ἂν βούλωνται*.
 (2) *βασιλεὺς ὑμᾶς τὰ ὅπλα ἀπαιτεῖ*.
 (3) *ἤποροῦμέν τι λέγοιμεν*.
 (4) *ὁ μὴδὲν ἀδικῶν οὐδένοσ δέϊται νόμου*.
- (2) What cases are governed by the verbs *ἔπομαι*, *κρατῶ*, *χρῶμαι*, *πείθω*, *κελεύω*, *βοηθῶ*, *μῖμνησκω*, *γεύομαι*?

4

1. Give the gen. and acc. sing. of δόξα, ἰχθύς, πειθώ, Ἀπόλλων, κύων, and the dat. and acc. pl. of μάρτυς, ὄρνις, ἄστρ, ναῦς, βούς, οὖς.

2. Compare ἀπλοῦς, ἐπιλήσμων, ἀσθενής, βαρύς, and adverbs from ταχύς, ἐχθρός, σῶφρων.

3. Give voc. sing., dat. and acc. pl. (all genders), of χρύσεος, ὑγιής, τιθείς, χαρίεις, τάλας, πλέως.

4. Give the chief parts of the following verbs—ὄμνυμι, ὀλλυμι, θιγγάνω, σκοπῶ, γελῶ, δάκνω.

5. Parse ἀπέδραν, σύστηθι, ἀνέμενος, ἐστῶτος.

6. Translate—

(1) μέγιστος ἦν τῶν καθ' αὐτόν.

(2) ἐπὶ τούτοις εἰρήνην ἐποίησαντο.

(3) δέκα ἐτῶν οὐχ ἤξουσιν.

(4) τοῦτο γίγνεται δι' ἔτους πέμπτου.

7. Make in Greek—

(1) *Talis sum qualis semper fui.*

(2) *Fluctus tanti sunt quantos nunquam vidi.*

(3) These things took place in the time of my father.

(4) I cannot prevent you from speaking.

(5) I shall not go away till I see the house built.

(6) If you had been present yesterday, you would have received three drachmæ.

5.

1. Give the acc. sing. and dat. pl. of ὅστις, ὄρνις, οὗς, ἵππεύς, βραδύς, μείζων, λεχώ, ναῦς, γυνή.

2. Decline in Attic the words for "ambassador" and for "old man."

3. Write the cognate moods (including the participle) of ἴημι (pres. and 2nd aor.), εἶμι, οἶδα, ἤνεγκα, εἶλον, ἤρηκα.

4. Give fut. ind. (1st pers. sing.) of ἐσθίω, πέσσω, μέλλω, αἰνέω, περάω (cross), ὀμνυμι, ὀνομαι, παίω, παίζω.

5. Give the chief parts of ὠνέομαι, κλαίω, κλείω (shut), ἀφίστημι, ἀφίημι, μένω.

6. Translate, and comment on the syntax of—

ἔραμαι οἴου σοῦ ἀνδρός.

χρημάτων εὖ ἤκομεν.

τί μαθὼν ταῦτα ποιεῖς;

οὔτοι οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ φλυαροῦσιν.

7. Make in Greek—

(1) I knew who was punished for theft.

(2) I say that they, because they were absent, shall not receive the reward.

(3) I value you very much.

(4) Shall I marry the mother or the daughter?

(5) He left Rome in Italy for Thebes in Greece.

(6) Whenever he passed a village, he turned aside.

6.

1. Decline *πῆχυς, ὅστις, κλείς, ἔως, Ζεὺς, Σωκράτης*.
2. What cases in Greek discharge the function of the Latin ablative?
3. Give the chief parts of *ἐλαύνω, τείνω, ζεύγνυμι, πίμπλημι, ἀφίημι, ἐλέγχω*.
4. Decline the following tenses—1st aor. opt. act. of *νέμω* : aor. ind. act. of *τίθημι* : aor. imperat. act. of *δίδωμι* : plup. ind. mid. of *ἵημι* : imperf. act. of *ἵημι, οἶδα, εἶμι* : imperf. ind. of *χρῶμαι*.
5. Explain the uses of *οὐ μῆ* with fut. ind. and with aor. conjunc.
6. Parse (giving pres. ind.) *πεπέφθαι, εἰκός, ἐκπλαγείς, εἰρήσεται, ἐρήσεται, ἴστω, ἀπορρεῖ, ἔλωσι, σίγα, δύναι, ἦστε*.
7. Make in Greek—
 - (1) He said that he would not have done wrong, had not his father persuaded him.
 - (2) Undeserved defeat is hard to bear.
 - (3) If you save me, you will save a suppliant ; if otherwise, you will destroy an enemy of the Greeks.
 - (4) All things are hard before they are easy.
 - (5) All things would have been easy, if they had been done with a will.
 - (6) He who stands still goes backward.

7.

1. Make in Greek—

- (1) It would have been well that you had been present, in order to learn what Cyrus intends to do.

- (2) Would God that I had died for thee, my son!
- (3) He said that he would not stop until he should conquer all his enemies.
- (4) They stoutly maintained that they and not their forefathers were the cause of the present prosperity of the city.
- (5) Menon, before it was clear what the other troops would do, called together his own squadron apart from the rest.
- (6) It was clear that the queen perceived that she had been injured by her husband.

2. Parse δίδως, τιθῆς, ἐστάναι, τεθείς, τιθείς, τύψαι, φίλησαι, νεώς, εὐγεω, εἶσο.

3. Distinguish ἄλς (ὁ and ἡ); φως (ὁ, ἡ, τό). What cases of πρέσβυς = (1) ambassador, (2) old man? How are deficiencies supplied in both cases? Decline ναῦς and ὄρνις, giving in last by-forms.

4. Explain the following, giving etymologies, where necessary to show meaning—τραγωδία, κωμωδία, λειτουργία, δοκιμασία, δίκην ὀφλεῖν, δίκην διδόναι, δίκην φεύγειν, θεσμοθέται, χειροτονέω, οἱ ἔνδεκα.

5. Give rules for the accent of the infinitive tenses.

6. Translate and comment on—

οὐ γὰρ γένοιτ' ἂν ταῦθ' ὅπως οὐχ ᾧδ' ἔχειν.

ὥς δὲ ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἐχώρουν.

δεινός, ὥς Λακεδαιμόνιος, λέγειν.

οἶδά σε τίς εἰ.

ῥίψωμεν ἀπὸ πύργου, λυγρὸν δλεθρον.

7. Give Greek for—*Nonne stultus est? Num stultus est? Sitne stultus necne nescio. Sive stultus est, sive non, non est meus filius. Nesciebant stultusne esset.*

8.

1. Distinguish meaning of the act. and the mid. voice of δανείζω, μισθώω, θύω, στέλλω, φαίνω, γαμέω, ἵστημι, ἔχω.

2. Write imp. ind. mid. (1st pers. sing.) of ἀνέχω, καθίστημι, ἀφίημι, ἐμπίπρημι, ὑπισχνέομαι, ἐπίσταμαι.

3. Give a rule for determining the voc. sing. of nouns in -ης of 1st declension.

4. Distinguish ἦτε, ἦτε : ἔφυσα, ἔφυν : ἔσβεσα, ἔσβην : σῖγα, σιγᾶ, σίγα : κλείω (2), κλειώ.

5. What do you mean by the gnomic aorist?

6. Give the meaning of the terminations seen in Μηδί-ζω, δουλόω, δουλεύω, πολεμέω, πολεμόω, κλαυσιάω, μεθύσκω, ἰχθυόεις, διδασκαλείον, ἀμπελών.

7. Make in Greek—

(1) I married a Dorian lady (Δωρίς), and my sister a man of Corinth.

(2) If you be such as men say you are, you will become great.

(3) The Athenians are more powerful than ever.

(4) All men, so to say, praise a man like you.

(5) We happened to be absent when the king arrived.

(6) They entered the city without being observed.

9.

1. Give the cognate moods, including participle (all genders), of *έάλων*, *έσβην*, *έδωκα*, *οίδα*.

2. Give the gen. sing. of *ναῦς*, *νεώς* (temple), *φώρ*, *άκτίς*, *δαίς*, *έστώς*, *αίδώς*.

3. Compare *ταχέως*, *πίων*, *μικρός*, *έπίχαρις*, *ίδιος*, *φίλος*, *ύψηλος*.

4. Give a rule for determining the augment of verbs compounded with *δυσ*- and *εύ*. Write the imp. ind. 1st pers. sing. of *ἄδω*, *οὔτάζω*, *οἰκίζω*, *έστιάω*, *έορτάζω*, *ώθέω*, *καθεύδω*, *άνεχομαι*, *ζάω*, and *συνεργέω*.

5. Translate and explain the construction of—*μή γένοιτο*, *οὐκ ἂν γένοιτο*, *τί παθὼν ταῦτα εἶπας*; *οὐ μὴ γένηται*, *δυνατώτερος αὐτὸς έαυτοῦ έγένετο*. *ὅπως έσεσθε πρόθυμοι*.

6. Explain the meaning of the terminations in *δρασείω*, *ποίησις*, *λογισμός*, *ἄροτρον*, *ταχύτης*, *κοράσιον*, *γάστρων*, *διδασκαλείον*.

7. Make in Greek—

(1) Remember friends, both when present and when absent.

(2) If you are good, you will be happy.

(3) I am that which has been, that which is, and that which will be.

(4) A fool laughs, even if something be not ridiculous.

(5) Give, and it shall be given to you.

(6) Gorgias has told us many fine things.

10.

1. Distinguish ἄρα, ἄρα, ἀρά, ἀρά: ἵππων, ἵππών: ἄγων, ἀγών: κάλως, καλῶς.

2. Parse ἴσασι, ἰᾶσι, ἴασι, λέλησμαι, λέλησμαι, ὤφελε, ὦφλε, ὠφέλει, εἴλου.

3. Give a rule for the contraction of vocalic stems of the 3rd declension.

4. Compare σοφῶς, σαφῶς, ἡδύς, πικρός, πρόσω, τάλας.

5. Give the English of μὴ ἴδοιμι, οὐκ ἂν ἴδοιμι, οὐ μὴ ἴδω ταῦτα, ἔλεξα ἄν, τί παθὼν ταῦτα λέγεις;

6. Give stem, voc. sing., and acc. pl. of παῖς, ἔρως, γένος, λέων, ῥήτωρ, λαγώς.

7. Make in Greek—

(1) They said they were ready to undergo (ὑπο- μένω) any danger, but that the soldiers were not.

(2) He said that he would not send for the doctor, until he was sure that the man was sick.

(3) I am not so foolish as to think that all my geese (χῆν) are swans (κύκνος).

(4) Do not forbid me to have compassion on a man like you.

(5) We perceive that we are ridiculous (γελοῖος).

(6) They refused to go, unless some one gave them money.

II.

1. Parse *ἔξόν, σχών, εἶπε, ἔλουσα, ἔλυσα, ἐπαύσω, ἀνοίξω* (2).

2. How is frequency expressed (1) in present time, (2) in past time? Give examples of the correct moods and tenses in both cases.

3. Write 1st (weak) aor. act. 1st pers. sing. of *ἀγγέλλω, ὠθέω, κτείνω, τείνω, αὐξάνω, πέσσω, χέω, καίω* (2), *φέρω*.

4. Give at least three verbs in which the weak aorist is transitive and the strong aorist intransitive.

5. What was the original form of *εἰμί, ὦ, εἶην, εἶναι, ὦν*?

6. Give the prepositions that govern (1) either gen. or acc.; (2) gen., dat., or acc.

7. Make in Greek—

(1) These men cling to liberty, because the free alone are happy.

(2) Glory is not to be purchased with money.

(3) The boys are too young to know how good a father they have lost.

(4) The priest is more wealthy than wise.

(5) I do not know any one who is more shameless than you.

(6) He marched as slowly as possible, so as to reach the city in the evening.

12.

1. Write—

(1) Fut. ind. 2nd sing. of ὀράω, ἐπαινῶ.

(2) Imp. ind. 2nd sing. of δύναμαι, κάθημαι, ἀφίημι, giving variant forms.

2. Write the Greek for Thucydides, Herodotus, Heracles, Helot; give also etymology of—treacle, astrology, hemorrhage, syllable, rhinoceros, sycophant—giving the original meanings of the Greek words.

3. Translate, explaining constructions—

ἀπαγορεύω σε μὴ ταῦτα δρᾶν.

κατήλθον οἱ ὑπὸ τῶν τυράννων ἐκπεσόντες.

φράζε καὶ πεπράξεται.

ὀλίγου δεῖν ἀπέθανον.

ἡδέως χαρίζομαι οἷο σοι ἀνδρί.

4. Give the meanings of διά and παρὰ in composition.

5. Distinguish the meaning of the active and middle voice of κόπτω, στέλλω, μισθόω, λαμβάνω, ἄπτω, φυλάττω.

6. Give the chief parts of δύννημι, κεράννυμι, κολάζω, αὐξάνω, πλάσσω, νίζω.

7. Make in Greek—

(1) If you were to meet a lion, what would you do? I should not run away.

(2) To be brief, I should not give you money if I could.

(3) If he be detected (ἀλίσκομαι) stealing the horse, he will be punished.

(4) If the slave had been detected running away, he would have become the property of his captor.

(5) They asked how many soldiers he had.

(6) He used to praise such pupils as he saw trying to be as good as possible.

13.

1. Accent *πραγμα τι, ανθρωπων τινων, παρθενος εστιν, παις τις, θεος ως, τουτων περι, Αττικιστι, πολλακις, ιδε, κειμενος.*

2. Parse *θηρῶεν, παρήνεσα, διαβήτε, δεδόχθω, συνειλεγμένος, ἐπιλαθέσθαι.* Write 2nd aor. opt. 3rd sing. of *ἀλίσκομαι* and *ἔχω.*

3. Explain, and give examples of the meaning of *μή* *ὅτι, ὅσον οὐ, ἄλλο τι ἢ, οὐχ ὅπως, ὀλίγου δεῖν, οὐ μή,* and *μή οὐ.*

4. What is meant by Cretic Ending, Paroemiac, Hephthemimeral Cæsuræ? Under what restrictions is an anapaest found in Tragedy? What is meant by Synapheia?

5. Give a money table from the *ὀβολός* to the *τάλαντον*, showing relative values.

6. Give examples of the dative of the agent (where is it chiefly used?), means, cause, measure of difference, attendant circumstances, person judging.

7. Make in Greek—

- (1) They shared with each other the things they had.
- (2) They would be ashamed to do such things.
- (3) One ought not to seek to rule others, when one cannot rule one's self.
- (4) The orator is angry that he cannot express his meaning.
- (5) The Athenians condemned him to death, and that too though he had done the state great service.
- (6) You don't hope, do you, to conquer with so small an army?

14

1. Make in Greek—

- (1) He said that states would never be truly prosperous, until philosophers become their rulers.
- (2) They refused to go until some one should give them the money they had been promised.
- (3) He bade the allies not send corn to the Piræus, as long as the Lacedæmonians were at war with the Athenians.
- (4) If any one had asked who you were, what would have been your reply?
- (5) There is no one that he does not attack.
- (6) If they were really good men, they would not fear the coming of the king.

2. Give—

- (1) 2nd sing. imperat. pres. of εἶμι, εἰμί, ἵημι, οἶδα, ζάω.
- (2) 1st aor. ind. 3rd sing. of μάχομαι, βούλομαι, ἐράω.
- (3) Perf. inf. pass. of διαλλάττω, δείκνυμι, τίλλω, φέρω (with accents).
- (4) Fut. ind. of γελῶ, ῥέω, χέω, βλώσχω.

3. Parse *προεῖνται, λελησμένοι, λελησμένοι, ἐπισπένσθαι, σεσηπώς, ἔρρωσο, ὄνασθαι, καθεδούμεθα.*

4. Express in Greek—the battle of Marathon; he went away by night; he was of the same name as his father; they do not cease from fighting; I hope to conquer; God forbid! the morrow; yesterday; to-day; last year.

5. Translate, and comment on the syntax of the following :—

- (1) οὐδὲ ἀναπνεῖν, μὴ ὅτι λέγειν τι δυνάμεθα.
- (2) πρὸς ἀνδρὸς ἦσθετ' ἡδίκημένη.
- (3) ὃν ἴδοι ἐκόλαζεν.
- (4) οὐχὶ συγκλείσεις στόμα, καὶ μὴ μεθήσεις αὐθις αἰσχίστους λόγους;

6. Distinguish *κακῶ*, *κακῶ*, *κακῶ* : *λαός*, *λαός* : *ἀρά*, *ἄρα*, *ἄρα* : *μητροκτόνος*, *μητρόκτονος* : *ἀνά*, *ἄνα*.

7. Give the meaning of the following, and say what cases follow them—*καταγιγνώσκω*, *ἀγαπάω*, *ἄχθομαι*, *ἐγκαλέω*, *λοιδορέω*, *παραινέω*, *παρακελεύομαι*.

15.

1. Make in Greek—

- (1) I am so far from admiring him that I shall try to injure him as much as possible.
- (2) The more I see of men like you, the less I like them.
- (3) His conduct was so strange that, unless I had known him well, I should have pronounced him mad.
- (4) The general thought it would be impossible for us to cross the river without exposing ourselves to attack.
- (5) The soldiers could not, so far as I know, have been prevented from invading Attica.
- (6) He told us to use our swords without flinching, but not to advance till the signal was given.

2. Give Greek for—it is well ; twice a day ; I rejoice in your prosperity ; the eagle has large wings ; richer than ever ; I feel ashamed to be doing it ; speak quickly ; you can't do it too soon ; with three others ; crew and all.

3. Distinguish ὀρμάω, ὀρμέω : αἰτούμενος, αἰτιώμενος : ἄριστον, ἄριστον : νόμος, νομός : εἶπε, εἶπέ.

4. Give chief parts of φέρω, ἐλέγχω, λανθάνω, ὄλλυμι, σκέδαννυμι.

5. Translate and comment on—

καὶ τῶνδ' ἀκούσας οὗ τι μὴ ληφθῶ δόλω.

οἶσθ' οὖν δ δρᾶσον ;

εἴθ' ὄφελον μὴ ταῦτα πεποιηκέναι.

οὔτοι οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ φλυαροῦσιν.

6. Discuss with examples the constructions of ἕως (till).

7. Compare δύσποτμος, μάκαρ, τέρην, ἐπιλήσμων, ἐπίχαρις, ἴσος, ἄκρατος, πτωχός, ἔνδον, ἀγχοῦ.

16.

1. Make in Greek—

(1) Being caught in the act, he was instantly put to death.

(2) The Thebans marched out with all their forces, and reaching the city at dawn, took it without striking a blow.

(3) The king, by what he did, showed that he was vexed at our prosperity.

(4) I have long believed that you were within a little of being killed, had I not appeared on the scene.

(5) Do we not run risks about trifles, when it is in our power to enjoy peace?

(6) I would not deny that I saw you yesterday in the city, were you not so insolent to me.

2. What is the rule for the augment in verbs compounded with *δυσ-* and *εὐ-*? Write 2nd perf. of *ἄγνυμι*, *φαίνω*, *ἔλπω*, *ὄρνυμι*, *ὄζω*, *πράσσω*, giving meaning of pres. and 2nd perf.

3. Give Greek for—to be brief; to bid adieu; you can't come too soon; are you not happy? you are not happy, are you? he came when it was dark; with impunity; more beautiful than good; in the time of Cyrus; in the power of Cyrus.

4. Conjugate by the infinitive, giving accents, *ἐσθίω*, *ἴημι*, *ῥέω*, *σβέννυμι*, *τείνω*, *ἐμπίπρημι*. Write imp. ind. sing. of *ὑπισχνέομαι* and *ῥέω*.

5. Distinguish *μητροτοκτόνος*, *μητρόκτονος*: *χρήστων*, *χρηστῶν*: *εἰπέ*, *εἶπε*: *σῖγα*, *σίγα*, *σιγά*: *βαλοῖμι*, *βάλοιμι*.

6. Give the meanings in composition of *παρά*, *μετά*, *περί*, *κατά*.

7. Give, with examples, the rules for the expression of a wish. With what class of sentence are wish-clauses connected?

17.

1. Make in Greek—

- (1) I have suffered misfortunes too great for tears.
- (2) The waves were of a size and nature such as I had never seen before.
- (3) Nineteen ships were sunk, crews and all.
- (4) If reinforcements do not arrive within a few days, the city will be taken.
- (5) They maintained that they were not to blame, but rather the Athenians, who had refused to give up the ships.
- (6) Until I return, let the armistice continue.

2. Make in three ways—I know that I am mortal ; in two ways—I am conscious that I have sinned.

3. Write (1) 2nd aor. pcp. act. in all genders, nom. and gen., of *τίθημι*, *δίδωμι*, *βιόω* : (2) syncopated pcp. perf. in the same way of *θνήσκω* and *ἵστημι* : (3) perf. pcp. pass. of *αἶρω*, *αἰρῶ*, *χαίρω*, *μιμνήσκω*, *φαίνω*, *τύπτω*, *ἐλέγχω*.

4. Give Latin words etymologically equivalent to *εἶην*, *ὦ*, *ὦν*, *ἔτε*, *ἵστημι*, *στῆθι*.

5. Give voc. sing., dat. and acc. pl. of the following—*λέων*, *ἀνὴρ*, *ἱππεύς*, *γυνή*, *ὄρνις*, *κύων*, *λαγώς*, and *σωτήρ*.

6. Give idiomatic Greek for—see that ye quit yourselves like men ; almost all the cities were taken ; what you say I think true ; he rejoiced at the prosperity of his friends.

7. Classify the meanings of the genitive.

18.

1. Make in Greek—

- (1) They deliberated whether they should take the city by setting fire to the building, or should do something else with it.
- (2) If you be found guilty of perjury, you will be punished with death.
- (3) If we have the command of the sea, we shall be able to inflict injuries without receiving any.
- (4) Some one will say that the strength of the Athenians consists in the ability of their allies to contribute money.
- (5) I never used to send for the physician unless I had a headache or toothache.
- (6) Would to heaven he had not done what he did do, and had done what he did not do!

2. Give the voc. sing., dat. and acc. pl. of ἡγεμών, δελφίς, πούς, βούς, γίγας, χαρίεις, ἡδύς, σωτήρ, λέων, ἀηδών, κλείς, κύων.

3. Compare πικρός, μακρός, πίων, ἀπλοῦς, ἥσυχος, ἐρρωμένος, προὔργου, ἐκάς, ἐγγύς, and πρωτ.

4. Write sing. perf. ind. pass. of μιáινω, πέσσω, ἴημι, σπείρω, λαγχάνω, λανθάνω, ληίζομαι, φέρω, ὠθέω, ὀράω.

5. Give Greek for—at home; homewards; from home; here; hither; hence; to cause trouble; to begin hostilities; to be in a great quandary; would he were here! with the help of the gods; to be grateful; ivy clings to the oak; he has made marvellous progress; no, by Zeus!

6. Distinguish (with examples) the various constructions of πρίν.

7. Give the fut. aor. act. and perf. pass. of μάχομαι, αἰνέω, αἰρέω, μιμνήσκω, στέλλω, ἐσθίω.

19.

1. Make in Greek—

- (1) He said that if one were to go to Athens, one would see many fine statues of gods and men.
- (2) The general declared that if he had been present, the city would not have been taken.
- (3) If Socrates taught the young men to love virtue, he was not really a bad citizen.
- (4) Who, by the gods! could conquer without generals and provisions?
- (5) Mind, sir, you do not say that twice six is twelve.
- (6) I am come on the understanding that I am to be on an equal footing with the other citizens.

2. Parse fully ὀφλεῖν, ὀφελεῖν, ὠφελεῖν, ἤρτηται, ἤψω, ἔσονται, εἴσονται, ἔσονται, ἦσονται.

3. Correct the Greek of the following :—

- (1) θαυμάζω ὅτι πάντες ὑμῶν μὴ φοβέονται τοὺς πολεμίους.
- (2) πέμψαντες ὡς τὴν πόλιν ἔλεγον φύγαδας εἶναι.
- (3) οὐ πάνυ καλῶς τὰ πράγματα εἰσιν οὐδ' ὡς ἂν βουλώμεθα.
- (4) ὁ βίος ἰδιωτῶν ἀσφαλώτερός ἐστι τοῦ πολιτενομένων.

4. Write the fut. ind. of γαμέω, γελάω, κολάζω, δάκνω, πίνω, ὀμνυμι, κλαίω, χέω, and imperf. ind. act. sing. of ἐμπίπλημι, ἔλκω, ἐορτάζω, ἀμφιέννυμι, ἱγμι.

5. Distinguish φίλησαι, φιλήσαι, φιλήσαι, and say what conditions are necessary to allow such distinctions being made.

Accent *ἄνθρωπος τις, ἄνθρωπου μοι, ἀνθρώπων τινων, γυναικων τινων, ἀνηρ τις.*

6. Give the meaning of—

*παρὰ πολὺ, ἐπὶ πολὺ, ἐκ πολλοῦ, διὰ πολλοῦ,
παρ' ἐμοί, παρ' ἐμέ, ἐπὶ ταῦτα, ἐπὶ τουτοῖς,
ποιεῖν εἰρήνην, ποιεῖσθαι εἰρήνην.*

7. Translate and comment on—

*φῆς ἡ καταρνέει μὴ δεδρακέναι ταῦτα ;
πάντας ἐξῆς ὅτῳ ἐντύχοιεν ἀπέκτεινον.
σοὶ δὲ συγγνώμη λέγειν
τάδ' ἐστὶ, μὴ πάσχουσιν, ὡς ἐγώ, κακῶς.*

20.

1. Make in Greek—

- (1) The general was always present when I punished any soldier.
- (2) If you accomplish this, you will be able to attain any result you desire.
- (3) Oh that I had the wings of a dove! Then should I fly away, and be at rest.
- (4) He said that the child had already departed (this) life, otherwise he would not have gone away.
- (5) Why do we remain, now that we have determined to leave the city?
- (6) Who are you? Do you ask who we are? We are Thebans.

2. Give the chief parts of *ἐσθίω, δάκνω, ἐμπίπλημι, ἀφίημι, ἀμφιέννυμι, and λαγχάνω.*

3. Give five dissyllabics in -εω with future -εὔσομαι. Write imp. ind. pass. of ἐμπίπλημι. Give four 2nd aor. imperatives in -ς.

4. Parse νεώς (2), ὄρος, ὄρος, κάλως, καλῶς, οἶος, οἶός, οἶός τε, ἔχθρά, ἐχθρά, βασιλεια, βασιλεία.

5. Give voc. sing. of ῥήτωρ, σῶτηρ, ἀνὴρ, γίγας, πειθῶ, Μακεδών, χαρίεις, τιθείς, ἵππεύς, εὐελπὺς.

6. Translate, and give the Latin equivalent for οὐκ ἀδύνατος ὡς Λακεδαιμόνιος εἰπεῖν.

7. Distinguish οὐ μὴ λέξεις from οὐ μὴ λέξης, and give the rule for the use of οὐ μὴ in such cases.

21.

1. Make in Greek—

- (1) If we are not prevented from sailing, we shall start within three days.
- (2) These men, so to speak, do nothing but plot against the state.
- (3) I refused to listen to the man, as he was evidently lying.
- (4) The fatherland is any land where a man is prospering.
- (5) In order that the rest might obtain their rights, you used to spend your own resources.
- (6) See that you be worthy of the liberty which you possess.

2. Distinguish the meaning of the active and middle voice of δύννημι, γεύω, κατάγω, γράφω, ἄγω, αἱρῶ, κομίζω, τιμωρῶ, τίνω, χράω.

3. Give four 2nd aor. imperatives accented on last, five dissyllabic verbs in -εω with future -εύσομαι, six verbs in -αω, contracting with η instead of α.

4. Give Greek for—roots (ρίζα, ῥή) and all; more rich than wise; do not strike (two ways, distinguishing these); I came before him; I came without his knowledge; I will send money, if I can; give whatever you have.

5. Distinguish ὦσι, ὦσι: πειθώ, πείθω: παῦσαι, παύσαι: αἰσχύνομαι ποιεῖν, αἰσχύνομαι ποιῶν: ἦτε, ἦτε: δέδοικα μὴ ἀλγεῖς, δέδοικα μὴ ἀλγῆς: οὐ μὴ ἀμαρτήσῃ, οὐ μὴ ἀμαρτῆς: πληρώω, πῖμπλημι, πλήθω.

6. Translate and comment on—ἀρνείται ἀληθὲς τοῦτο μὴ εἶναι, θανάτου σε διώξομαι, μεῖζον ἢ κατ' ἄνθρωπον, οὐ δύναμαι μὴ οὐ κλαίειν, νικᾶν Ὀλύμπια, διὰ φιλίας ἵεναι τινί, οἱ στρατιῶται δραχμὴν τῆς ἡμέρας ἐλάμβανον.

7. Compare πίων, πικρός, εὐτεκνος, αἰδοῖος, ἐκάς, πέπων, ὄψιος, πολλάκις.

22.

1. Make in Greek—

- (1) You cannot come too soon, if you wish to know what we intend to do.
- (2) It was obvious to all the citizens that you did wrong in coming before we sent for you.
- (3) Even if you had wished to do so, you could not have prevented our entering the city.
- (4) I have hired out five thousand soldiers, and shall hire (for myself) only fifty.
- (5) Would that the gods would give me power to accomplish what you wish!
- (6) Who would in society (*συνουσία*) enjoy (the company of) one whom he saw delighted more with wine than with (the company of) his friends?

2. Translate *οἱ ἐν τέλει, σύντρεῖς, ἅττα, ἅττα, ταῦτά, ταῦτα, πομπή ἐμὴ πρέσβεως, πολλοῖς δακρυτός, οὐκ οἶσθα ὅποι κακῶν ἐλήλυθας, ἐνόμιζες ἄν, οὐ λόγῳ μὴ ὅτι δὴ ἔργῳ.*

3. Give the force of *μετά, διά, κατά, παρά* in composition, with examples.

4. Give Greek for—90, 90th, 70, 70th, 100th, 1000th, 1,000,000, 1897th.

5. Distinguish *εἶναι, εἶναι* : *εἰς, εἰς, εἰς* : *Δία, διά, δια* : *τιθῆς, τίθης, τεθῆς* : *ἄληθες, ἀληθές* : *μυρίοι, μύριοι.*

6. Write the syncopated forms of *ἔστηκα* in all the moods, including the participle.

7. Parse (giving pres. ind.) *αἵξασθαι, ἦρω, ἦδεσμαι, ἀνοίξω, βιοῦν, ᾄσω, ἀλεί, ἐλᾶς.*

23.

1. Make in Greek—

- (1) He said that if any one were to ask him what he happened not to know, he would merely reply that he did not know.
- (2) The Cretans said they would not leave the country until they received more money.
- (3) The king declared that, unless provisions were sent within ten days, he must surrender the city.
- (4) You don't think, do you, that one swallow makes a summer?
- (5) He said that his mother would be a hundred years old if she were now alive, but that she died forty years ago.
- (6) After failing to find him, I should have gone away if you had not come.

2. Write ind. sing. of perf. pass. of ἐλέγχω, λαγχάνω, λέγω, φαίνω, λανθάνω, λήιζομαι.

3. Give, from various verbs, the best Attic forms for—I sell, I was selling, I shall sell, I sold, I have sold, I was sold, I have been sold.

4. Express in Greek—*uter, uterque, alter, ambo, quisque, ubique, undique, utrinque, alibi, alias, aliunde, alio.*

5. Parse πάρες, πάρει, παρῇ, παρίη, παρείη, ἀνέστασαν, ἀνέστησαν, ἐπίστασο, ἐφίστασο, δήλοϊ.

6. Distinguish the active and middle of δανείζω, χράω (of oracle), γράφω, μισθόω, θύω, λανθάνω, γαμέω, βουλεύω, ἀπόλλυμι, στέλλω.

7. Translate and explain—

- (1) οὐ μὴ εἴσει ἐς τὴν οἰκίαν;
 (2) οὐκ ἐς κόρακας; οὐ μὴ πρόσσιτον;
 (3) οὐ μὴ καλεῖς μ',
 ὦνθρωφ', ἱκετεύω, μηδὲ κατερεῖς τοῦνομα;

24

1. Make in Greek—

- (1) It was clear that Cyrus was hastening along the whole journey, thinking that, in proportion as he arrived more speedily, he should encounter the king (when the latter was) less prepared.
 (2) If Asclepius was a god's son, he was disgracefully covetous (αἰσχροκερδής); and if he was disgracefully covetous, he was not a god's son.
 (3) The Olynthians might have mentioned many things, which, if they had then foreseen, they would not have been ruined.
 (4) I once heard you deliberating how far we ought to cultivate cleverness.
 (5) You cannot prevent me from welcoming my friends.

2. Give instances of Greek genitive = Latin ablative.

3. Give the force of the prepositions in διάδοχος, διαλύω, διαδίδωμι: κατάγω, καταφρονέω, κατακτείνω: ανάγειν, ανάγεσθαι, ανακάμπτω, ανακαλύπτω.

4. Parse εἶσο (3), δηλοῦ, δήλον, ἔσβησαν, ἐσέβησαν, ἔσβησαν, ἴει (2), εἴσεται, ἕως (2), ἐστάναι.

5. Correct the following—

- (1) Ὁ βασιλεὺς Περσέων ταῦτά σοι διδοᾷσι,
ἃ καὶ αὐτὸς μάλιστα ἤδεται χρᾶσθαι.
- (2) Ἀναστήσαντος τοῦ Ξενοφώντος καὶ ἐρω-
τοῦντός τι κωλύη ἐκεῖ ἵεναι, εἶπεν ὁ
Χειρίσοφος· αὕτη πάροδος καλλιστέρα
ἐστίν.
- (3) Ἀπὸ σου ἀκούσομεν ὅτι τῆς πολλῆς ἡ στρα-
τιὰ ἐξέρξεται ("will go out") ἐπειδὰν
τῷ στρατηγῷ οὕτω δόξει.

6. Account for the augment in εἵθιζον, εἵλκον, εἵχον, εἵπον, and, where possible, illustrate from Latin.

7. Write, with accents, all the infinitives of ὀλλυμι, ὀφείλω, ὀφλισκάνω, πετάννυμι, πίνω.

25.

1. Make in Greek—

- (1) Would that I had never seen you, and that you were now some other man's wife!
- (2) We are procuring arms to defend ourselves against our enemies.
- (3) To persons like you and us democracy is a difficult form of constitution.
- (4) Do you not regard it as of the greatest importance that I should come as soon as possible?
- (5) Instead of sending for the physician, he went and bathed in the river.
- (6) The idea of my being sent with three others as an ambassador!

2. Parse δέξεται, δήξεται, δείξεται, κρέμασθαι, ἐλήχθη, λέλησμαι, νεύσαι, νήσαι (2), νίψαι, ὁμεί, πείσει (2).

3. Give Greek for—on condition that the citizens withdrew; wretched man that I am! I will give you money, if I can; look sharp and give me the letter; I should be glad to come; you can't come too soon; the king and his suite; he says that he is not general.

4. Accent τυφθεις, αὐτος, ἱεναι, πολεως, χρυσους, πειθω (verb), πειθω (noun), χρηστων (adj.), χρηστων (noun), βασιλευς, ἵππικος, ζεσαι (inf.), πλακω, βαλων (aor.).

5. Give the chief parts of καθαίρω, καθαιρῶ, κείρω, ὄρνυμι, ὀφλισκάνω, κεράννυμι.

6. What is meant by ἔρημος (δίκη), οἱ Ἐπίγονοι, κληρουχία, τὰ θεωρικά, λειτουργία, προβούλευμα?

7. Give the meaning of the prepositions in μετέχω, μεταμέλει, οἱ ἀμφὶ Πλάτωνα, ἐτάχθησαν ἐπὶ τεττάρων, πλεῖν ἐπὶ κέρως, ἐπ' ὀλίγων τάσσεσθαι, ὀλίγοι τῶν ἐπὶ πᾶσιν ὑπὸ τῶν ψιλῶν ἀπέθανον.

26.

1. Write the stem, the voc. sing., and acc. pl. of λέων, γυνή, Ἀτρείδης, κρέας, τριήρης, λάμπας, χαρτεῖς, δούς.

2. Compare μακρός, πίων, ὄψε, σάφρων, ἄρπαξ, ἥσυχος.

3. Parse βάλω, τίλαι, δίδου, ἵστη, εἰς, ἦσαν.

4. Write 1st and 2nd perfects of ἄλλυμι, πράσσω, φαίνω, ἐγείρω, giving meanings; also with meanings 1st and 2nd aorists of σβέννυμι, δύω, φύω.

5. Give in all genders syncopated pcp. of perf. of θνήσκω and ἵστημι (nom. case).

6. Make in Greek—

(1) The girl is conscious of being wicked.

(2) Not only do not speak to me, but do not even enter my house.

(3) He said that, if he were not in a foreign land, he would have killed the messenger.

(4) All men, so to say, praise a man like you.

(5) As far as I know, the enemy are evidently retreating.

(6) You have more friends than any other man.

7. Explain ἐν τῷ ἐμῷ ὕδατι, συκοφάντης, σοφιστής, Πάραλος, ὀστρακισμός, περίοικοι, μέτοικοι, *Deus ex machina*.

27.

1. Make in Greek—

(1) "Let us begin," he said, "with an egg, and end with an apple."

(2) They came from Smyrna in Asia to Athens in Greece.

- (3) In defence of these (interests) there was no danger which our ancestors did not encounter.
- (4) If I had formerly endeavoured to conduct public affairs, I should long ago have perished, and should have done no service either to you or myself.
- (5) The river Parthenius is not-fordable (*ἄβατος*); and to it you would come, if you were to cross the Halys.
- (6) I am conscious of knowing nothing.

2. Give stem, acc. and voc. sing., dat. and acc. pl., of *κύων*, *κλείς*, *οὗς*, *βοῦς*, *πούς*, *δίπους*, *δαίμων*, *ποιμήν*, *γέρων*, *σαφής*.

3. Compare adverbs from *ταχύς*, *αἰσχρός*, *ἄκρατος*, *ῥάδιος*, *χαρίεις*, *μέγας*, *κακός*.

4. Conjugate fully *ἐμπίπημι*, *ἀφίημι*, *ἀμφιέννυμι*, *καθίστημι*, *λαγχάνω*.

5. Give, with correct accent, perf. inf. pass. of *τελέω*, *φαίνω*, *τύπτω*, *δηλόω*, *βάλλω*, *ἐπαινέω*, *αἰρέω*, *αἶρω*, *πλέκω*, and *πέσσω*.

6. Translate, with notes on syntax—

οὐκ ἔφη αὐτός, ἀλλὰ τὸν πατέρα κλέψαι τὸν κύνα.

τοῖς οἷοις ἡμῖν χαλεπὸν ἐστίν.

οὐχ ὁρᾷς ἵν' εἰ κακοῦ;

εἴθ' ὄφελον μήποτε σε ἰδεῖν.

7. What is the meaning of *ἵνα* (denoting "so that") with an indic.? Give an example.

28.

1. Make in Greek—

(1) You don't think, do you, that twice five is twelve?

(2) He is conscious of being stronger than either of you.

(3) You were not only not able to dance, but not even to stand up.

(4) Mind you do not try to persuade the boy to leave the city before he receives money from his father.

(5) The shepherds did not deny that they had seen the soldiers yesterday.

(6) The Cretans, unknown to themselves, have fallen into great danger.

2. Parse ἔστατον, ἵστατον, χρήν, εἰ, βαλοῦν, βαλόν, τιθῆς, τεθῆς, βιώ.

3. Give the various meanings of ὥς.

4. Give English of ἀνθ' ὧν, ἐφ' οἷς (m.) and (n.), ὥς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ, πρὸς τούτοις, πρὸς ταῦτα, κατὰ μικρόν, ἐν ἑαυτῷ ἐγένετο, δι' οὗ, δι' ὅ.

5. Give the meanings of μετὰ in composition, with examples.

6. Give the perf. pass. 1st pers. sing. ind. of αἰνῶ, χρίω, χέω, ὀμνυμι, χώννυμι, ἐλέγχω, λαγχάνω, λέγω.

7. Make in idiomatic Greek—

Will you not cease speaking nonsense?

A load too great for me to carry.

See that you come at once.

He perceived that he was conquered.

To exchange old lamps for new.

Begone as soon as possible.

29.

1. Make in Greek—

- (1) There was no one whom this vile person did not abuse.
- (2) Whenever the king went on an expedition he took his wife with him.
- (3) Do not begin hostilities until you have as large an army as possible.
- (4) Who killed the bird? Do you ask who killed the bird? "'Twas I," said the sparrow (στρουθός), "with my bow and arrow."
- (5) What shall I do to become richer than ever?
- (6) What is the matter with you that you attack your best friends?

2. Give Greek for—the parts about Thrace; to be in a great quandary; see that you obey your father; to put to the vote; to vote; to vote against; to lose one's case; you, more than other men, ought to do this.

3. Distinguish *φιλῶν*, *φίλων*: *ἐχθρα*, *ἐχθρά*: *κάλως*, *καλῶς*: *ἄττα*, *ἄττα*: *δεινά*, *δεῖνα*: *δία*, *Δία*, *διά*: *ψυχή*, *ψύχη*.

4. Give chief parts of *ὀνίνημι*, *ἐμπίπρημι*, *ἀμφιέννυμι*, *σβέννυμι*, *ὠθέω*, *χέω*.

5. Compare *πίων*, *ἀπλός*, *εὐρύς*, *ταχύς*, *μέσος*, *ἄρπαξ*.

6. Translate and comment on—

οἷσθ' ὥς ποιήσον ;

οὐκ ἂν πιθοίμην μὴ οὐ τάδ' ἐκμαθεῖν σαφῶς.

καὶ σ' οὐτ' ἀθανάτων φύξιμος οὐδεῖς.

οὐ μὴ δυσμενὴς ἔσει φίλοις, παύσει δὲ θυμοῦ.

τίς μοι φύλαξ ἦν, εἰ σὺ φορᾷς τύχοις ;

7. Parse *τετάχεται*, *πείσει*, *ἐπαύσω*, *τιθέντων*, *ἦσους*.

30.

1. Make in Greek—

- (1) They will afford you security, so that no one may annoy you.
- (2) So far as I know, nothing was done, because he was not present.
- (3) Many, when they have spent their money, do not refrain from sources of gain (κέρδη, τὰ) from which they refrained previously, because they thought them disgraceful.
- (4) They were too young to remember who saved the fatherland.
- (5) The waves were of a size such as I had never seen before.
- (6) He said that if he had known who I was, he would not have attacked me.

2. Write imp. ind. of εἶμι, ἵημι, ἐμπίπλημι.

3. Give meanings of μετά and κατά in composition.

4. Give all the meanings of ὥς.

5. Give Greek for—70, 70th, 700, 7000, 70,000, 80, 100th.

6. Parse δηλοῖ (five times), βαλεῖν (twice), εἵμην (thrice), ἔστησαν (twice), ἐτύψω, τύψον (twice).

7. Give the chief parts of βλώσχω, συνίστημι, πῖμπλημι, αἶρω, ἐπαινέω, τιτρώσχω, νέω (swim), νέω (heap up), νέω (spin).

31.

1. Make in Greek—

- (1) The generals began to deliberate whether it would be wiser to attack the enemy at once, or to wait till the rest of the army arrived.
- (2) The priest bade Alexander go forth and conquer all the world; for no one would ever be able to prevail against him.
- (3) You must push on with all your might, if you mean to get home before the sunset.
- (4) They asked why Perdiccas had attacked their allies, if he expected their troops in his country to remain quiet.
- (5) Far from despising the man, I loved him; for with all his faults (and he had many) he did more good to the country than any man I ever knew.
- (6) At last we resolved to try if we could escape this way, thinking that if we could gain the wall before them, we might reach friendly territory.

2. Write the fut. and perf. act. of *στέλλω, κλαίω, χαίρω, κάμνω, ελαύνω, ἄγνυμι, ἵημι, ὀμνυμι, ῥέω*, and *γαμέω*.

3. Distinguish *ἐπίσταμαι, ἐφίσταμαι*: *ἦδη, ἦδη*: *ἐπει- ναι, ἐπιέναι, ἐφείναι, ἐφίέναι*: *ἔλουσα, ἐλούσα, ἔλυσαι, ἔλωσι, ἐλώσι*: *σίγα, σιγᾶ, σίγα*.

4. Distinguish the act. and mid. of *ψεύδω, χράω* (of oracle), *φύω, δύω, φυλάσσω, φράζω* (in poetry), *φαίνω, τρέπω, τίνω, στέλλω*.

5. Give idiomatic phrases for—almost ; with nine others ; it is right that she should come ; I am conscious of doing wrong ; so to speak ; the idea of my suffering such treatment ! he is more powerful than ever ; I love a man like you.

6. Give Greek words cognate with Latin—*lēvis*, *lēvis*, *lævus*, *suavis*, *brevis*, *comissor*, *iugum*, *ius* (broth), *sulcus*, *sequor*.

7. Write sing. ind., inf., and pcp. of perf. pass. of *φέρω*, *ἐλέγχω*, *λητίζομαι*, *κλείω* (shut), *παίω*, *παίζω*, *πέσσω*, *ξηραίνω*, *χέω*, *χαίρω*.

32.

1. Make in Greek—

(1) He said that he would not have come, if he had known who were present.

(2) You should have bought the horse, in order to give it to the king.

(3) Do not try to deny that honour is better than expediency.

(4) He said that he would make a truce, on condition that the city was given up.

(5) They will wonder that a man like you has done such deeds.

(6) Are we not at the height of our power ?

2. Give fut. ind. and 1st aor. ind. of *φέρω*, *ἀγγέλλω*, *φαίνω*, *ἵημι*, *φθείρω*, *βοάω*, *χέω*, and *καλέω*.

3. *ὠνέομαι*, I buy, in Attic Greek is partly supplemented by other verbs and phrases. Give Attic Greek for—I was buying, I bought, I have bought, I was bought, I am being bought.

4. Translate *σιγῇ ὡς ἀνυστόν, οὐκ ἂν φθάνοις ἐλθών, κινδυνεύω ἁμαρτεῖν, χάριν εἰδέναι, χάριν ἀποδιδόναι, ὀλίγου ἀπέθανον, πεντήκοντα δυοῖν δέοντα ἔτη, αἰσχύνομαι ποιῶν, αἰσχύνομαι ποιεῖν.*

5. Write voc. sing. of *κύων, γίγας, χαρίεις, ἡδύς, ἡγεμων, ἀνῆρ.*

6. Distinguish *πειθῶ, πείθω : Δία, δία, διά : σύν, σύν : οἶος, οἶος, οἶός : ἔλουσα, ἐλοῦσα.*

7. Give chief parts of *ἐρρύνην, δύναι, ἔχεα, ἐχώσθη, ἐθῆναι, ποθῆναι, πιῶν, ἔθρεψαν.*

33.

1. Make in Greek—

(1) What is your object in acquiring still more money, and not being content with (*ἀγαπᾶν* with dat.) what your father left you?

(2) If any one had made war on the King of the Persians, his empire, large though it was, would have been too weak to offer a long resistance (*ἀνθίστασθαι*).

(3) Would that you had lived in the days of Socrates, that you might have learned how to converse on all subjects that it concerns a man to know.

(4) Surely it is not like a philosopher to condemn a man to death without a trial (*ἄκριτος*), or to forbid an accused person to speak in his own defence.

2. Parse and conjugate fully *ἤψω, συστήσαι, ἦρε, ἦρε, ἦρει, ἦσαν* (2), *οὖ* (verb).

3. Distinguish act. and mid. of *σπένδω*, *ὀνίνημι*, *αἰρέω*, *ἀμύνω*, *πορεύω*, *γεύω*, *δύω*, *φύω*.

4. Translate and explain the construction of the following—*ποσου διδάσκεις; ζηλῶ σε τῆς σοφίας, ταῦτ' ἐμοὶ ἡδομένῳ ἐστίν, ἐπιτέτραμμαι τὴν ἀρχήν, Ὀλύμπια νικᾶν*.

5. Translate, with explanation of force of negatives, *μὴ λάλει, μὴ λαλήσης, οὐ μὴ λαλήσεις, οὐ μὴ λαλήσης*.

6. Distinguish *φίλει*, *φιλεῖ*: *οἰκοι*, *οἴκοι*, *οἴκοι*: *εἷς*, *εἷς*, *εἷσι*, *εἰσί*, *ἴσθι* (2).

7. Give 2nd aor. act. ind. 1st pers. sing. (imperat., inf., and pcip., all genders) of *βίωω*, and the same for 1st aor. pass. of *ἵημι* and *ἵστημι*.

34-

1. Make in Greek—

- (1) Do not, O king, kill me, when it is in your power by showing mercy to employ me afterwards.
- (2) Have you not often promised to obey me?
- (3) I never said, did I, that I would surrender?
- ☛(4) The asses (*ὄνος*), whenever any one pursued them, after running forward, would stand still, for they ran much quicker than the horses.
- (5) If they had been good men, they would never have suffered this fate.
- (6) But, by the gods, I shall not prevent your return to Greece.

2. Write all the infinitives of *ἵημι*.

3. Give meanings in Attic Greek of *γινγνώσκω*, when compounded with *ἀνά*, *διά*, *κατά*, *μετά*, and *παρά*.

4. Compare *πικρός*, *ἀπλός*, *πίων*, *μακρός*, *εὐρύς*, *ταχύς*.

5. Give 2nd aor. opt. of *ἀπέχω*, *δίδωμι*, *φέρω*, *ἵμι* : also. perf. inf. pass. of *μιμνήσκω*, *τίλλω*, *σπάω*, *πέσσω*.

6. Distinguish *ἡ*, *ἦ* (various) : *νόμος*, *νομός* : *βασιλεία*, *βασίλεια* : *τιθείς*, *τεθείς* : *ἵστασαν*, *ἔστασαν*.

7. Translate with notes—

(1) οὐκ ἔφη αὐτός, ἀλλ' ἐκείνον στρατηγεῖν.

(2) τοῖς οἷοις ἡμῖν ταῦτ' χαλεπά ἐστιν.

(3) οὐχ ὁρᾷς ἔν' εἰ κακοῦ ;

(4) εἴθ' ὄφελόν σε μήποτ' ἰδεῖν.

(5) θνήσκω, παρόν μοι μὴ θανεῖν ὑπὲρ σέθεν.

(6) κάμοι θέλοντι τοῦτ' ἂν ἦν.

35.

1. Write 1st perf. act. of *τείνω*, *φθείρω*, *κάμνω*, *νέμω*, and 2nd perf., giving meaning, of *ρίγω*, *κράζω*, *χάσκω*, *ἀραρίσκω*, *ρέζω*, *ανοίγω*, *ᾄζω*, *τρέφω*, *ὀρύσσω*, *ἀλείφω*, *πήγνυμι*.

2. Write sing. ind. perf. pass. of *κρίνω*, *σπάω*, *γινγνώσκω*, *πίνω*, *χέω*, *ᾄμνυμι*, *χρίω*, *πυνθάνομαι*, *ἐσθίω* (two).

3. Give all the prepositions that can govern genitive. Give phrases for—in whose time ; on which conditions ; extempore ; he came to himself ; in turn ; I have something in hand ; I value you very much ; in general ; in addition to this.

4. Give, with examples, the meanings in composition of *ἀνά*, *διά*, *μετά*, *παρά*.

5. Give two Greek sentences (with the equivalent English), showing two constructions, of each of these words—*ὥστε, ἕως, ἵνα*. Give the meaning of the following, with the case or cases found after them—*πείθειν, πείθεσθαι, καταγινώσκειν, παραινέιν, ἐπαινέιν, ἐπιθυμεῖν, δεῖσθαι, ἐγκαλεῖν*.

6. Give examples of desiderative and inceptive verbs.

7. Make in Greek—

- (1) I cannot but weep when I see a man like you not prospering.
- (2) Before it was clear what the others would answer, Meno and his men crossed the river.
- (3) They could not but admire the way in which he attacked the enemy.
- (4) I should have been glad to be present in order to see the great sight, but my father forbade me to go to the city.
- (5) If the laws were just, the city would be well-ordered (*διατίθεμαι* or *διάκειμαι*).
- (6) It would be a terrible thing if our father should die.

36.

1. Make in Greek—

- (1) Let us begin with an egg and end with an apple.
- (2) He said that Cleon and not he was general.
- (3) She perceived that she was injured by her husband.
- (4) O daughter, you are justified in disobeying your mother.

(5) He said he would not come, because the citizens had no provisions.

(6) Do not answer until you have heard the question.

2. Write the sing. perf. ind. pass. of πέμπω, πέσσω, τάσσω, πλάσσω, φέρω, φαίνω, ἐλέγχω, λαγχάνω, λέγω.

3. Give four weak aorists in -κα, two in -α pure, four 2nd aor. imperatives in -ς.

4. Give 2nd perf. and a 2nd aor. of ἄλλυμι, χάσκω, ἄγνυμι, δέркоμαι, τίκτω, φαίνω.

5. Give stem, acc. sing., voc. sing., and acc. pl. of ἦπαρ, λέων, πατρίς, γίγας, ὄρος, Ποσειδων, ῥήτωρ, ἀνὴρ, ποιμήν.

6. Distinguish εἰσθον (six times), ἔσομαι, εἴσομαι, ἦσομαι: ἴστω, ἴστω: ὦμος, ὠμός: ποιῆσαι, ποιήσαι, ποιήσαι.

7. Give chief parts of στέλλω, σπάω, δάκνω, εὐρίσκω, θυγγάνω, καίω.

37.

1. Make in Greek—

(1) You not only do not rejoice at the prosperity of your friends, but you do not even say that you do so.

(2) I am conscious of being wise in no respect whatever.

(3) He said that he had been entrusted with the making of a truce, and that the other generals ought to go away at once.

(4) Ten times a-day he used to punish those whom he saw idling.

(5) Had I been wise, I should have given the horse to you before going (I went) to Athens.

(6) You have remarkably long hair for your years.

2. Parse, and give the chief parts of *ὄναιτο, κέκραται, κολῶ, σβῆναι, ὀφλεῖν, ἀλφῶ, εἶς, μολών*.

3. Give the perfect of *χέω, ῥέω, σπείρω, μένω, ψάλλω, διδάσκω*.

4. Give idiomatic Greek for—I value you much, more, most; open quickly; Cyrus and his suite; to plunder and harry; like a dog; to run a ship aground; would that I had come! oh that I were in another land! he has black hair.

5. Give Greek equivalents for *multo melior, dare poenas, terra marique, quotannis, si me misisses, si me mittas, per te deos oro*.

6. Conjugate, giving infinitives (with accents) instead of indicatives, *ανοίγω, ελαύνω, αἰρώ, ῥήγνυμι, σημαίνω, φέρω*.

7. Write down—

2nd sing. 1st aor. opt. act. of *σφάλλω, ἀνοίγνυμι*.

1st sing. plup. ind. act. of *σπείρω, ἀκούω*.

3rd sing. perf. ind. pass. of *ἐλέγχω, πυνθάνομαι*.

1st aor. inf. pass. of *οἶομαι, πέμπω, αἰνῶ*.

Pres. inf. act. of *πίμπλημι, πεινῶ*.

3rd sing. fut. ind. act. of *ελαύνω, κομίζω*.

38.

1. Make in Greek—

- (1) There was no one whom he did not attack.
- (2) Whenever he saw a dog, he ran away.
- (3) I always laugh at a man like you.
- (4) You ought to have been present in order to hear what Demosthenes said.
- (5) He said that he would not go away until he received five talents.
- (6) Would that I had never seen that woman!

2. Give the Greek equivalents of *uter*, *uterque*, *quisque*, *ceteri*, *idem*, *quicunque*, *nequis*.

3. Distinguish the meanings of the active and middle of *μισθόω* (giving Latin equivalents), *διδάσκω*, *δικάζω*, *φυλάττω*, *ὀνίνημι*, *στέλλω*, *βουλεύω*.

4. Give the fut. ind. of *μάχομαι*, *μέλλω*, *ἔψω*, *νίζω*, *τελέω*, *ὀμνυμι*, *παίω*, *παίζω*, *πλάσσω*, *ἐρέσσω*, *κλαίω*, *οἶδα*.

5. Compare adverbs from *ταχύς*, *κακός*, *χαρίεις*, *ῥάδιος*.

6. Distinguish *κάλως*, *καλῶς*: *ἵππων*, *ἱππών*: *ἄγων*, *ἀγών*: *εἷς*, *εἰς*: *εἷσι*, *εἰσί*: *βάλω*, *βαλῶ*: *δήλου*, *δηλοῦ*: *οἶκοι*, *οἴκοι*, *οἰκοῖ*.

7. Give the meanings of *ἐπαγγελία*, *εἰσαγγελία*, *ἀπαγγελία*, *ἄγων τιμητός*, *ἐκκύκλημα*, *παράβασις*, *Deus ex machina*, Cretic ending.

39.

1. Translate into Greek—

- (1) The Athenians captured nineteen ships (*unde-*
viginti analogy) with their crews.
- (2) Archidamus invaded Attica, and proceeded
to lay waste the country.
- (3) He answered that it was Perikles and not
himself that was guilty.
- (4) The rest I shall pass over, but what in my
opinion you ought to hear, of this I shall
make mention.
- (5) It was his duty not to betray the city to
the enemy.
- (6) "Gordons, the general says the position must be
taken at all risks. The Gordons will take it."

2. Translate *καὶ τίς οὐκ ἂν ἀπέκτεινέ με δικαίως, εἴ τι τῶν ὑπαρχόντων πόλει καλῶν λόγῳ μόνον κατασχύνειν ἐπεχείρησ' ἂν;*

3. Compare *ἀλγεινός, ὄσιος, μέσος, ψευδής, μακρός, ἄρπαξ, μάλα, ἐγγύς.*

4. Decline the plural of *αὐτός, ἑαυτοῦ, οὗτος, ὅστις.*

5. Give meaning of suffix in *θανατάω, ῥιπτάζω, βουλεύω, δροσόεις, ζύλινος, φυσικός, Ἑραῖον, ῥοδών, πολίχνιον.*

6. Give the chief parts of *ρέω, ῥώννυμι, κείρω, ὀφείλω, ὄρνυμι, αἰνέω.*

7. Translate and comment on—

*ὄλοιο μήπω πρὶν μάθοιμ' εἰ καὶ πάλιν
γνώμην μετοίσεις* (change your purpose).

οὗτος οἶεταί τι εἰδέναι οὐκ εἰδώς (what would
μὴ εἰδώς mean?).

οἱ ἄρχοντες οὓς εἴλεσθε ἄρχειν μου.

40.

1. Give the chief parts of *συνίστημι*, *ἐμπίπρημι*, *γαμέω*, *συλλέγω*, *καθαιρέω*, *ἥσθην*.

2. Derive — eclipse, syllable, treacle, tragedy, idiot, heretic, sceptic, synod.

3. What is the meaning of the terminations *-σκω*, *-τρον*, *-τηρ*, *-ιάω*, *-σείω*, *-ών*?

4. Parse *ἐστάναι*, *ιστάναι*, *ἴστω*, *ιστῶ*, *ἔστω*, *βαλῶ*, *βάλω*, *μητροκτόνος*, *μητρόκτονος*, *σύν*, *σύν*.

5. Translate and explain *ὀλίγου δεῖν*, *ὅσον ἐμέ γε εἰδέναι*, *ἐν ἑαυτῷ ἐγένετο*, *ὦ μίαρὲ τῆς κακίας!* *πάρον ἀπιέναι μενῶ*.

6. Distinguish act. and mid. of *χράω* (in two senses), *γαμέω*, *ὀνίνημι*, *ἀποκρίνω*, *λανθάνω*, *πείθω*, *πορεύω*, *σπένδω*, *τρέπω*.

7. Make in Greek—

- (1) I am not so foolish (*ἄφρων*) as to wish to fight when no one attacks.
- (2) In a word, I say that I will not go.
- (3) If I may conjecture (*εἰκάζω*), these men are enemies, not friends.
- (4) The Persians did not give in (*ἐνδίδωμι*) till the general bade them retire.
- (5) Although not an old man, you are very prudent.
- (6) They were too young to remember who saved their fatherland.

41.

1. Make in idiomatic Greek—

- (1) You cannot go away too soon.
- (2) I deny the truth of this.
- (3) I despise death in comparison with disgrace.
- (4) You have a right to ask this question.

2. Give the English of οὐ μὴ γένηται τοῦτο, ἐπὶ τῶν τριάκοντα, εἰ γὰρ ὄφελον θανεῖν, ἀνδρειότερος αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ γενήσεται, ὅσον ἐμέ γε εἰδέναι, ἐκ τοῦ παραχρήμα.

3. Write fut. ind. 1st pers. sing. of συνίστημι, κλάω, περάω (sell), ἐλαύνω, πέσσω, ἐρέσσω, ὀμνυμι, ἀρόω.

4. What are the Latin equivalents etymologically of ἔπον, ἴημι, ἴθι, ὦ, εἶην, εἴθιζον?

5. Write 3rd sing. perf. pass. of τίλλω, ἐλέγχω, λαγχάνω.

6. What tenses are found with ἄν in the indicative mood? Give examples with English.

7. Make in Greek—

- (1) He did not go away till the army arrived.
- (2) He said that he would not march till he should hear where the enemy were.
- (3) Whenever he passed a village, he found them feasting (εὐωχοῦμαι).
- (4) To make a long story short, I shall not send the oxen.
- (5) He said he would come if he could.
- (6) We are conscious of being cowards.

42.

1. Make in Greek—

- (1) Being asked of what country he was, he said he was a Persian.
- (2) They perceived that he had too small a force to be of any use to his friends.
- (3) I should not have thought that such a man would bear misfortune so bravely.
- (4) When I have accomplished this task, I shall return to Greece.
- (5) We sent a herald, bidding them do nothing till we had decided about the prisoners.
- (6) Socrates was condemned to death, though he had in no way violated the laws of the state.

2. Accent *ὄνομα, πολεως, μητροκτονος* (distinguishing two meanings), *έστως, θηλυσ, άνδρασι, βασιλεια, χρυσους, βροτος, ὀλιγος*.

3. In what way does Greek discharge the duties of the Latin ablative?

4. What is meant by *έρήμην ὀφλεῖν, ἔνη καὶ νέα, κωφὸν πρόσωπον, διδάσκειν δράμα, ἄρχων ἐπώνυμος, οἱ ἔνδεκα, σκυτάλη*?

5. Give the meaning of *ἀπό, παρά, μετά, διά* in composition.

6. Give idiomatic meaning of *άνύσας λέγε, δηλός ἦν κρυπτόμενος, ὀλίγου δεῖν ἀπέφυγε, ἐκπιπτεῖν τῆς πόλεως, εἴ σοι βουλομένῳ ἐστίν*.

7. Write (with accents) all the infinitives and participles of *δίδωμι*.

43.

1. Parse *εἰδῶσιν, ἴσθι* (2), *πέισομαι* (2), *γίγασιν, γεγώς, ἴσθῃ, ἴστη*.

2. What verbs are used as the passive of *ἀποκτείνω, ἐκβάλλω, αἰρέω*?

3. Translate with syntax note—

*ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀνοιχθείη τὸ δεσμοπήριον, εἰσῆειμεν
παρὰ τον Σωκράτην.*

*τῆς μωρίας! τὸ Δία νομίζειν, ὄντα τηλικουτονί.
χρῆν νόμον εἶναι μὴ ἐρᾶν ἵνα μὴ πολλὴ σπουδὴ
ἀνηλίσκετο.*

4. Parse, and give chief parts of *ἑάλω, ἔφθθ, ἐώθουν, ἐρᾶν, ἐρέσθαι*.

5. Distinguish *ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἀνὴρ, ἀγαθὸς ὁ ἀνὴρ: φαίνομαι ὢν, φαίνομαι εἶναι: οἶος, οἶος, οἰός, οἰός τε: πείθειν and πείθεσθαι, νοσεῖν and νοσῆσαι, οὔτε and οὔδε, λέγω μὴ ποιεῖν and λέγω οὐ ποιεῖν*.

6. Give a fut., a perf., and an aor. of *ἀναλίσκω, βούλομαι, διδάσκω, εὕρισκω, λαμβάνω, ὀλλυμι*.

7. Make in Greek—

(1) Let us call together the sailors, that we may sail.

(2) Come to the rescue, citizens; the citadel is being taken.

(3) The army was no longer remaining in the meadows.

(4) He knew that he was in the wrong.

(5) I did not notice his doing it.

(6) He killed him with a sword, being ordered to do so by his father.

(7) I knew that he would die, if the doctor did not come soon.

44.

1. Distinguish *πρὸς τούτους λέγω* and *πρὸς ταῦτα λέγω*: *ἀνείπε, μὴ μάχεσθαι τοὺς στρατιώτας* and *ἀνείπεν οὐ μάχεσθαι τοὺς στρατιώτας*.

2. Give gen. sing. of *οὐδείς, ὅστις* (2), *ἐστώς, γλῶσσα*, and dat. pl. of *χείρ, πούς, οὖς, χαρίεις, τίθεις*.

3. Give perf. pass. inf. (with accent) of *φαίνω, πλεκω, σπάω, πέσσω, κελεύω, συγγιγνώσκω, τρέπω, τρέφω, στρέφω*.

4. Give the chief parts of *θνήσκω, δείκνυμι, ἔδυσ-τύχουν, ἀπέκτονα, ὤμοσα, ἤνεγκον, ἐγρήγορα, ἐχεάμην, πλάσσω, τέτακα*.

5. Write all the infinitives of *βάλλω* (with accents); all the participles of *δίδωμι* (with accents); all the 3rd pers. pl. ind. of *ἴημι*.

6. Make in Greek—

(1) I do not think he would do anything so base.

(2) He left the city in order that he might not see the victors enter.

(3) If he were wise, he would not say such things.

(4) May I never see you again.

(5) I should like to know where you were born.

(6) "If," said he, "you choose me as general, I shall sail at once."

45.

1. Give (with examples) reasons for believing that in the Homeric poems the digamma affected the metre.

2. Give Epic forms of *πολύς, ἥλιος, Ἀτρείδου, ἔδεισε, ἔως* (adv.), *ἔως* (subs.), *ναυσί, γόνατος, οὐ* (pron. = *συί*), *παύειν*.

3. Give (with examples) rules for the accent of the infinitives and participles of a Greek verb.

4. Give the chief parts of *πλάσσω*, *τείνω*, *χαίρω*, *χάσκω*, *χρίω*, *χώννυμι*.

5. What is meant by Grimm's Law of the Mute Consonants?

6. Give the various constructions and meanings of *ἀμύνω* and *τιμωρῶ*.

7. Make in Greek—

- (1) He showed that if he made a treaty with any one, he held it of the highest importance to prove in no way false.
- (2) It was clear that he tried to surpass any one who had done him either a good or a bad turn.
- (3) We think we should be of more value to the king possessing our arms than having surrendered them.
- (4) They were conscious of being enemies.
- (5) There is no excuse for your not obeying such a man as Stratocles.
- (6) He showed that he would never abandon (*προίεμαι*) (a man) when once he had become his friend.

46.

1. What are the Epic forms of 3rd plurals in *-νται* and *-ντο*?

Explain forms like *ἐλάσασκον*, *κρύπτασκον*. Parse *ἐβήσετο*, *ἐδύσετο*, *ἔκταν*, *ιστάμεναι*, *ἔσσο*.

2. Distinguish the meaning of the active and middle voices of *σκοπῶ*, *τίθημι* (*νόμον*), *ποιῶ* (*ὁδόν*), *λαμβάνω*, *δικάζω*, *γράφω*, *ἀμείβω*, *γεύω*, *διδάσκω*, *πολιτεύω*.

3. Translate, and explain the syntax of—

(1) ἕτερος ἑτέρου κεφαλῇ μείζων ἐστίν.

(2) τραγώδοις καινοῖς.

(3) Βοηδρομιῶνος μηνὸς τετάρτη ἵσταμένου.

(4) ἐδέθην παρανομώτατα ἀπάντων ἀνθρώπων.

(5) ὀξύτατα αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ ὀρά.

(6) μείζω ἢ κατὰ δάκρυα πέπονθα.

4. Distinguish by accent μητροκτονος, οἱκοι, ἀγων, ἐχθρα, δημοσ, θειος, ἵππων, ἀρα, βαλω, εἰς.

5. Give all the infinitives of ἀφίημι, and the participles of συνίστημι (with accents).

6. Make in Greek—

(1) He delights in being praised, because he is ambitious.

(2) Unhappy me, I have lost my horse!

(3) He gave each soldier two drachmas a-day.

(4) I should have come to town yesterday in order to hear Demosthenes.

(5) I had most painful dread of marriage (νύμφεια, n.) of any Ætolian (Ἄιτωλις) woman.

(6) They submitted on condition of retaining their arms.

7. Give Greek for—two and a half talents; ten at a time; yes, by the dog; no, by the dog; without striking a blow; with the help of heaven; to set sail; to anchor; to coast along; open quickly; as silently as possible.

HONOURS.

I.

1. For Greek prose—

They say that Parmenio, going to Alexander in his tent, advised him to attack the Persians by night, for that he would do so when they were not expecting this, and when they were in disorder. But the king replied that it was disgraceful to steal victory, and that he ought to conquer openly and without any stratagem. In my opinion, Alexander reasoned correctly, for in the night-time many things may happen unexpectedly, both to those sufficiently (*ἀποχρώντως*) and to those inadequately (*ἐνδεώς*) prepared for battle. Besides, the enemy were acquainted with the country, whereas the Greeks had enemies on every side.

2. How is the future-perfect expressed in Greek—

- (1) In a principal clause in the active voice?
- (2) In a subordinate clause in the active voice?
- (3) In the passive voice?

3. (1) Describe the siege of Plataea during the Peloponnesian War. Or,

- (2) Give an account of the Old Comedy of Athens, and contrast it with the New Comedy.

4. Give examples of Homeric compound prepositions.

2.

1. For Greek prose—

Some there were who owed their preservation to Euripides. From every stranger that landed in their island, the Sicilians gleaned every small specimen or portion of his works, and communicated it with pleasure to each other. It is said that on this occasion a number of Athenians, upon their return home, went to Euripides and thanked him in the most respectful manner for their obligations to his pen; some having been enfranchised for teaching their masters what they remembered of his poems, and others having got refreshments when they were wandering about after the battle for singing a few of his verses.

2. Discuss the constructions of *πρίν* and *ὥστε*.

3. Explain the nature of Ostracism. Give the names and duties of the various Archons.

4. Comment on the syntax of—

(1) *ὁ δέ κεν κεχολώσεται, κ. τ. λ.*

(2) *πάρ' ἔμοιγε καὶ ἄλλοι οἳ κέ με τιμήσουσι.*

(3) *τῷ μή μοι πατέρας ποθ' ὁμοίῃ ἐνθεο τιμῇ.*

3.

1. For Greek prose—

Our ancestors were not ignorant of the dangers, yet they would not for such reasons abandon people who sought their protection: for the sake of glory and honour they willingly exposed themselves to peril: just and noble was their resolution. For to all mankind the end of life is death, though one keep oneself shut up in a closet (*οἰκίσκος*); but it becomes brave men to strive always for honour, and to endure courageously whatever the Deity ordains.

2. Translate and comment on—

(1) νόμον τίθεμεν, ταμείον μηδὲν εἶναι μηδὲν τοιούτον, εἰς δ' οὐ πᾶς βουλόμενος εἴσεισιν.

(2) ὑπέσχου ζητήσῃν ὥς οὐχ ὅσιόν σοι ὄν μὴ οὐ βοηθεῖν δικαιοσύνη.

3. What are the various ways of expressing a wish in Greek? Give examples.

4. What was the origin of the Greek infinitive?

4.

1. For Greek prose—

On the following day the envoys began to announce on what conditions the Lacedæmonians would make peace. Theramenes was their spokesman, saying that it was necessary to obey the Lacedæmonians, and pull down their walls. While some opposed, but many more joined in supporting them, it was determined to accept the peace. After these events Lysander sailed into the Piræus, and the exiles returned. The Lacedæmonians razed the walls, to the music of female flute-players, reckoning that that day was the beginning of freedom for Hellas.

2. Give six futures middle used in passive sense.

Is it better Greek to say ἀπεκτείνετο, he killed himself, or ἀπέκτεινεν ἑαυτόν? Give various meanings of constructions of τιμωρῶ.

3. Where were Phlius, Clazomenæ, Cyzicus, Trapezus, Olynthus, Ithome, Orchomenus (2), Amphipolis, Agri-gentum?

4. Explain the Homeric use of τε seen in ὃς κε θεοῖς ἐπιπείθεται, μάλα τ' ἔκλυνον αὐτοῦ.

5.

1. For Greek prose—

In this spirit did your ancestors act, in this, the older of you; for though the Spartans were neither friends nor benefactors, but had done many grievous injuries to our state, yet, when the Thebans, victorious at Leuctra, sought their destruction, you prevented it, not fearing the power and prestige of the Thebans, nor even calculating the forces likely to be arrayed against you. Thus you showed that, however much any state may offend you, you reserve your anger for other occasions, and will not suffer their existence or liberty to be imperilled.

2. Give at least four presents of active form and passive meaning, and also four second perfects of the same class.

3. Draw a sketch-map of Attica, showing the relative position of the mountains, plains, and towns.

4. What unfavourable criticisms have been passed on Euripides as a writer of Tragedy?

6.

1. For Greek prose—

Socrates had already reached the age of more than seventy years when three Athenian citizens, whose names we need not give, brought against him three charges—the first, of rejecting the gods worshipped at Athens; the second, of setting up new deities of his own; the third, of corrupting the youth of the city. One of these, a leather-seller, was full of indignation when he was told that Socrates had spoken of his son as too fine a youth to be put to the mean trade of his father.

2. Give the meaning of the active and middle voices of *δικάζω*, *ἄρχω* (*πολέμου*), *λαμβάνω*, *λανθάνω*, *τίνω* (*δίκην*), *παρέχω* (*μάρτυρα*), *βουλεύω*, *γαμέω*, *ἐπαγγέλλω*, *ἴημι*.

3. Give, with approximate dates, the names of the successive Greek states that had the hegemony of Greece.

4. Translate, with comments on the syntax—*ἀλλὰ μὴ οὐ τοῦτ' ἢ χαλεπὸν, θάνατον φυγεῖν, ἀλλὰ πολὺ χαλεπώτερον πονηρίαν*.

7.

1. For Greek prose—

Alexander, in order to take the city, resolved to construct a mole (*χωμα*), for the city is itself an island, and on every side had been fortified with lofty walls. Besides, the Tyrians were plainly stronger at sea, and had more ships than the Greeks. Alexander himself was on the spot, ordering every detail (*ἕκαστα ἐξηγεῖσθαι*); now urging on the soldiers with words, now promising rewards to those who should prove the bravest. The result could not be doubtful.

2. (1) Give the meanings of *κατά*, *μετά*, *διά* in composition, with examples.

(2) How does Greek express the “universal present,” as seen in expressions like “heat expands”?

3. Give rule for accusative in *-ν* and *-α* in 3rd declension, and explain apparent exceptions like *ἵππέα*, *τριηρῇ*, *εὐελπιν*, *ἡώς* (Ionic), the dawn.

4. Translate and explain the syntax of—

ὦ, μήτηρ, ὥς καλός μοι ὁ πάππος.

πόλις ἐστὶν ἐν δεξιά ἐσπλέοντι.

ὅταν εἰσίδω δ' ἐσθηματα

φοροῦντ' ἐκείνῳ ταῦτά.

8.

1. For Greek prose—

When you had been deceived by Philip through the action of these men, who gave you a report devoid of a particle of truth, what followed? The Thebans regarded Philip as a friend and saviour. You, though you looked with suspicion on his conduct, still observed the peace, for you could have done nothing else. The rest of the Greeks, cheated like yourselves, acted in the same manner, though Philip had long been plotting against them also. For when Philip was conquering the Illyrians and some even of the Greeks, Æschines took advantage of the peace to be bribed by him.

2. Distinguish the usages of *οὐ* and *μή*, giving examples with various moods, as well as with participles and adjectives.

3. Mention the seaboard states of Asia Minor from Colchis to the Gulf of Issus.

4. Translate—

ἐδιδάχθη τὸ δράμα ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Φιλοκλέους Ὀλυμπιάδι ὀγδοηκοστῇ ἔτει δευτέρῳ. πρῶτος Ἀισχύλος Ἀγαμέμνονι, Χοηφόροις, Εὐμένισι, Πρωτεῖ σατυρικῷ. ἐχορήγει Ξενοκλῆς Ἀφιδνεύς.

9.

1. For Greek prose—

When Themistocles was brought before the Great King, after paying obeisance, he stood for some time in silence. On the king commanding the interpreter to ask who he was, Themistocles said, “I, Themistocles, the Athenian, have come to you, O king, an exile pursued by the Greeks. The Persians have-to-thank (ὀφείλω) me (dat.) for many evils, but for more services, since when Greece attained safety, I prevented the pursuit of the Persians, and thus was able to do a service to them.

2. (1) Explain and illustrate the usages of *μὴ οὐ* with conjunctive.(2) What is the meaning of *οὐ μὴ* with conjunctive?

3. (1) What constituted the importance of the occupation of Deceleia by the Spartans? Or,

(2) Give an account of the siege of Platæa during the Peloponnesian War.

4. Explain *ἀντίδοσις*, *ἀπαρχαί*, *ἄρμοστής*, *ἀτιμία*, *αὐτοκράτωρ*, *βάσανος*, *βουστρηφιδόν*.

10.

1. For Greek prose—

He lived some hundred years, free from disease and pain, helpful to his friends, and never making an enemy. And such love did the Athenians and the whole of Greece conceive for him, that the magistrates would rise up as he passed, and there was silence on the part of all. In his old age he would enter uninvited whatsoever dwelling he pleased and eat or sleep, the inmates thinking that it was a good spirit that visited them.

2. Translate and comment on syntax of—

(1) ἀπιστοῦντες μὴ εἶναι τοὺς παραδόντας τοῖς τεθνεῶσιν ὁμοίους.

(2) οἷς ἐξ ἀρχῆς ὑπηρξεν, ἡ βασιλέων νιέσιν εἶναι, ἡ αὐτοὺς τῇ φύσει ἱκανούς.

(3) ὥστε μήτε ἀπειρία ἐπιθυμήσαί τινα τοῦ ἔργου, ὅπερ ἂν οἱ πολλοὶ πάθοιεν, μήτε ἀγαθὸν καὶ ἀσφαλὲς νομίσαντα.

3. Explain the political or legal meaning of ἀνάκρισις, γράφεσθαι, δίκη ἀτίμητος, οἱ ἑνδεκα, δοκιμασία, χειροτονία, θεσμοθέται, σκυτάλη.

4. Give Epic forms (all cases) of ἐγώ and σύ.

II.

1. For Greek prose—

Worldly Wiseman: How camest thou by thy burden at first?

Christian: By reading this book in my hand.

Worldly Wiseman: I thought so; and it has happened unto thee as to other weak men, who, meddling with things too high for them, do suddenly fall into thy distractions; which distractions do not only unman men, as thine, I perceive, have done thee, but they run them upon desperate ventures, to obtain they know not what.

Christian: I know what I would obtain; it is ease from my heavy burden.

Worldly Wiseman: But why wilt thou seek for ease this way, seeing so many dangers attend it? especially since (hadst thou but patience to hear me) I would direct thee to the obtaining of what thou desirest, without the dangers that thou in this way wilt run thyself into. BUNYAN.

2. (a) Translate the following passages, explaining the case usages, and noting those which are distinctively Homeric or admissible only in verse—

- (1) οὐλήν, τήν ποτέ μιν σὺς ἤλασε.
- (2) ἄλλοι δὲ θύρσους ἔσαν δι' αἰθέρος
Πενθέως, στόχον δύστηνον.
- (3) ἔξεν τοίχου τοῦ ἐτέρου.
- (4) ἐμὲ δὲ λισσέσκετο γούνων.
- (5) μετὰ δὲ τριτάτοισιν ἀνασσειν.

(δ) Translate, with short notes where the syntax needs explanation—

- (1) οὐτ' ὄντα οὐτ' ἂν γεγόμενα λογοποιούσιν.
- (2) εἰ δὲ γενησόμεθα ἐπὶ βασιλεῖ, τί ἐμποδῶν
μὴ οὐχὶ ὑβριζομένους ἀποθανεῖν ;
- (3) οὐκ ἂν διὰ τοῦτό γ' εἶεν οὐκ εὐθὺς δεδωκότες.
- (4) τοῦτον ἔχει τὸν τρόπον ὁ νόμος . . . ἵνα
μηδὲ πεισθῆναι μηδ' ἐξαπατηθῆναι γένοιτ'
ἐπὶ τῷ δήμῳ.
- (5) δυστάλαινα τᾶρ' ἐγὼ
εἰ σοῦ στέρηθῶ.

3. With reference to any *two* of the following battles, (a) give briefly the events which led up to them, (b) draw a rough plan of the action, (c) notice any difficulties connected with the narrative — Marathon, Thermopylæ, Platæa, Mycale. Or,

Sketch briefly the course of Greek history under the supremacy of Sparta, after the battle of Ægospotami. Or,

Narrate the events which led to the delivery of any *two* of the following speeches, and the general purport of each speech—The First Philippic, The First Olynthiac, On the Peace, On the Embassy, On the Crown.

12.

1. For Greek prose—

Next day, in the assembly, Cleon violently attacked the populace for the inconstancy they had displayed, warning them at the same time that it was the height of madness for a people with such imperial responsibilities as theirs to give way to unwise tenderness of heart. The Mytilenæans had inflicted on them grievous injury without provocation,

and unless stern justice were meted out, there would be fresh outbreaks of these troubles in the not distant future. They ought to adhere to their former decision, and turn a deaf ear to politicians whose prime aim was not the commonwealth but self.

2. (a) Sketch briefly the development of the article in

Greek, commenting on the following passages—

(1) ἐπεὶ τό γε καλὸν ἀκούμεν ἐστὶν αἰδοῦ.

(2) ἦκε δ' ἐπ' Ἀργείοισι κακὸν βελος, οἱ δὲ νυν
λαοὶ θνήσκον.

(b) Explain the following case usages—

(1) λούεσθαι ποταμοῖο.

(2) τοῦδ' αὐτοῦ λυκάβαντος ἐλεύσεται.

(3) ἐβοήθουν ὥς εἶχον τάχους.

(4) ψήφισμα νικᾶν.

(c) Translate, with short notes on the syntax—

(1) ἐλογίζοντο ὥς, εἰ μὴ μάχοντο, ἀποστή-
σοιντο αἱ πόλεις. (Express this in *oratio
recta*.)

(2) ἡδέως ἂν τούτῳ ἔτι διελεγόμην, ἕως ἀπέδωκα.

(3) ὥς χρησμοῦ ὄντος τὴν πόλιν διαφθαρήναι.

3. Answer *one* of the following questions :—

(1) Describe, with examples, the character of the
τυραννίς in Corinth, Sicyon, and Megara.

(2) Sketch the life and character of Cimon.

(3) Enumerate, with dates, the chief confederacies
of Greece, and indicate in each case the
special causes of their weakness.

13.

1. For Greek prose—

Plato, at the point of death, congratulated himself in the first place that he was born a man ; in the next place, that he had the happiness of being a Greek, not a barbarian ; and last of all that he was the contemporary of Sophocles. Antipater of Tarsus, too, a little before his death recalled the several advantages of his life, not forgetting even his successful voyage to Athens. Marius, at the age of seventy, distinguished by the unparalleled honour of seven consulships, and possessed of more than regal fortune, died with the chagrin of an unfortunate wretch who had not obtained what he wanted.

2. Classify the meanings of the middle voice.
3. Give an account of the trial of Socrates.
4. Write the Epic forms of the ind. pres. of εἶμι (am).

14

1. For Greek prose—

When he was but a child, Cato was asked one day whom he loved most, and he answered his brother. The person who put the question then asked him whom he loved next, and again he said his brother; whom in the third place, and still it was his brother. Even when twenty years old, if he supped, if he went into the country, Cæpio was with him. When Cæpio was praised for his temperance, he said, "When I compare myself with Cato I seem a mere Sippius." Sippius was a very luxurious person.

2. How is a wish expressed in Greek?

3. What are the chief subjects of Attic Tragedy?

4. Explain in *εἰ δ' ἄγε μοι, δμῶαί, νημέρτεα μυθήσασθε*, the force of *εἰ δ' ἄγε*.

15.

1. For Greek prose—

Alexander, being annoyed by this freedom of speech on the part of Koinos, and by the hesitation (ὁ ὄκνος) of the other leaders, broke up the meeting. He summoned the same parties for the following day, and said that he (at least) was going forward, but would use no pressure on any of the Macedonians who were unwilling to follow; for that he would have (with him) those who would willingly follow their king, and it was in the power of those who wished to return home, to tell their friends (οἱ οἰκεῖοι) that they had left their king in the midst of his enemies.

2. What is meant by Chiasmus and Litotes?

3. Describe the constitution of Sparta, showing why certain Athenians thought it superior to that of Athens.

4. Explain the force of ἦ μὲν and οὐ μὲν in these sentences—

(1) ἦ μὲν δὴ λώβη τάδε γ' ἔσσεται.

(2) οὐδέ τι θυμὸς ἐδεύετο δαιτὸς ἔτσης
οὐ μὲν φόρμιγγος.

16.

1. For Greek prose—

After the interval of a day a battle was again fought. The Commons gained the victory, having the advantage both in strength of position and of numbers. The Oligarchs, fearing that the enemy might carry the dockyard (νεώριον) at the first assault (αὐτοβοεῖ), and put them to the sword, fired the houses round about the market-place, sparing neither their own nor other people's, so that much property was consumed, and the whole city was in danger of being destroyed, if in addition to the fire there had been a wind blowing on it.

2. Explain Grimm's Law.

3. Explain the following—μέτοικος, ἡλιαστής, βουστροφιδόν, Ἀμφικτύονες, Ἑλληνοταμίαι, δοκιμασία, παρανόμων γράφεσθαι τινα. δίκην ὀφλεῖν.

4. What have you to say about verbals in -τέος in Homer?

17.

1. For Greek prose—

Happy men! they are beyond the reach of calumny and reverses. There is only one sad reflection—they can serve their country no more. How high was the value of their lives! they knew it and bartered them for renown. We, in this war unjustly waged against us, shall be exposed to fewer dangers, but more privations. In the endurance of these, our manliness will be severely put to the proof, and virtues which have not been called forth in fifty years—virtues which our enemies seem to have forgotten that we possess—must again come into action, as if under the eyes of a Themistocles and an Aristides. We have all done much; but we have all done less than we can do, ought to do, and will do.

2. Give two meanings of *ἴνα* with the indicative.

3. What were the chief causes that led to centralisation and decentralisation among the Greek states?

4. Give Greek etymological equivalents to Latin—*sequere* (imperative), *quattuor*, *se*, *veterem*, *-fendo*. Illustrate by examples, and explain principles involved.

18.

1. For Greek prose—

Of death (he said) he knew nothing, and it was absurd to fear that which might be the greatest of all blessings. "If you tell me," he said, "that you will acquit me on condition that I pledge myself to abandon the search for truth, which is the work of a philosopher, and that death will be the penalty for breaking my word, my answer will be that I must obey God rather than you.

2. Discuss the constructions of οὐ μὴ, with future indicative and aorist conjunctive.

3. Give Greek for—so to say; so far as I am concerned; to be brief; would that I were free! would that I had died! who killed Philip? do you ask who killed Philip?

4. Give a brief account of Kleon, or of Kritias.

19.

1. For Greek prose—

The Athenians, we are told, did not give credit to the first news of this misfortune. It seems a stranger who landed in the Piræus, as he sat to be shaved in a barber's shop (*κουρείον*), spoke of it as an event already known to the Athenians. The barber (*κουρεύς*) no sooner heard it, than before the stranger could communicate it to any other person, he ran into the city; and applying to the magistrates, informed them of the news in open court. The magistrates immediately summoned the assembly, and introduced the informant.

2. Discuss the constructions of *πρίν*.

3. Final *-ν* and *-α* seem interchangeable. Illustrate this in nouns and verbs.

4. Give an account of the mountain system of Greece.

20.

1. For Greek prose—

When the people of Tarentum were engaged in a war against the Romans, a large party of them proposed to invite the aid of Pyrrhus. This measure was opposed by the older and more sensible citizens, but the war-party refused them even a hearing in the popular assembly. At length one of them called Meton, dressing himself as a reveller, entered the assembly on the day when the final vote was to be taken. Amused at the unwonted spectacle, the mob called on him to sing and dance; and having thus gained a hearing, he solemnly warned them against the proposal, and predicted that if Pyrrhus came, their days of liberty would soon be at end.

2. Translate and comment on syntax of—*σώφρονός ἐστιν ὅστις ταῦτα πράττει. Ἑλένην κτάνωμεν—Μενελέω λύπην πικράν. θαυμαστὸν ὅσον προὔχώρησε.*

3. Explain *πρυτανεῖα, ἐρήμην ὀφλεῖν, πάροδος, προεδρία, διδάσκειν δράμα, τρίτον ἡμιτάλαντον.*

4. Translate and comment on the syntax of—

*οἳ μὲν ῥα θεὸν ὥς εἰσορόωντες
δειδέχεται μύθοισιν, ὅτε στείχησ' ἀνὰ ἄστυ.*

21.

1. For Greek prose—

At last a signal from without announced that the Emperor was close at hand. The whole assembly rose, and then for the first time set their admiring gaze on Constantine, the Conqueror, the August, the Great. His towering stature, his strong-built frame, his handsome features, were worthy of his grand position. There was a mingled expression of fierceness and gentleness in his look which well became one who fancied himself to be the favourite of the sun-god Apollo.

2. Translate, with notes on the syntax—

- (1) ἔζη ὑπὸ πολλῆς ἐπιμελείας ὅπως ὥς ἐλάχιστα μὲν ὄψοιτο ἐλάχιστα δ' ἀκούσοιτο.
 (2) δίδασκέ με ὥς μὴ εἰδὼτ' αὐτὸν μηδέν.
 (3) οὐ γὰρ δήπου ἐμέ, εἴπερ ἐξελέγξειν ἐνόμιζεν, οὐκ ἂν ἐγράψατο.

3. What was Ostracism?

4. Give the immediate causes of the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War.

22.

1. For Greek prose—

Alexander now mounted his horse, and bidding his staff follow and play the man, commanded the cavalry and one regiment of infantry to enter the river. He himself at the head of the right wing enters the stream amid the cheers of the soldiers. With difficulty his soldiers cross the river, as it was necessary for them on reaching the other side to form at once a phalanx and attack the enemy, lest they should assail them on the flank while emerging from the river.

2. Translate, with short notes on the syntax—

(1) *φεῦ, φεῦ, τὸ μὴ τὰ πράγματ' ἀνθρώποις ἔχειν*

φωνήν, ἣν ἦσαν μηδὲν οἱ δεινοὶ λόγοι.

(2) *οὐτ' ἂν δυναίμην, μήτ' ἐπισταίμην λέγειν αἰοῖδα.*

3. Give an account of Critias, or of Alcibiades.

4. Translate and comment on the syntax of—

κρείσσω γὰρ βασιλεὺς ὅτε χώσεται ἀνδρὶ χέρη—

εἰ περ γάρ τε χόλον γε καὶ αὐτῆμαρ καταπέψῃ, ἀλλὰ τε καὶ μετόπισθεν ἔχει κότον.

23.

1. For Greek prose—

Such a pestilence, and such a loss of life was quite unprecedented. For neither were the physicians of any avail, at least at first, treating it as they did, in ignorance of its nature—nay, they themselves died most of all, inasmuch as they most visited the sick—nor any other art of man. And as to the prayers offered in the temples, they were altogether unavailing; and at last they ceased to offer them, being overcome by the pressure of the calamity.

2. Trace historically the meaning of the words *δῆμος*, *δίκη*, *τιμή*, *λειτουργία*, *σοφιστής*, *ιδίωτης*.

3. Contrast Greek with Roman and British colonies.

4. Write Epic subjunctive (1st pers. sing.) forms of *ἔγνω*, *ἐφθίμην*, *οἶδα*: 2nd aor. conj. of *τίθημι*.

24.

1. For Greek prose—

Living, however, as you do in a great city, and brought up with habits corresponding to its greatness, you ought to be willing to endure the greatest misfortunes, and not to sully your reputation (for men think it equally just to find fault with him who weakly falls short of his proper character, and to hate him who rashly grasps at that which does not belong to him); and you ought to cease grieving for your private sufferings, and to devote yourselves to the safety of the republic.

2. Express in Greek—

Utinam adsit ; utinam adesset ; quid faciam ? quod sciam ; ne multa ; quod ad me attinet ; ne aliter feceris.

3. Give an account of the Thirty Tyrants.

4. Give Greek etymological equivalents of *hirundo*, *norma*, *lēvis*, *lēvis*, *lēvus*, *grando*, *brevis*, *iecur*, *nanciscor*, *coquo*.

25.

1. For Greek prose—

Appointed against his will to conduct a war which he had denounced, Nicias cast about for means to prevent the expedition from setting out. He refrained from open opposition to the Sicilian scheme, and only strove to disgust the people with it, by enlarging on its difficulties, and magnifying the land and sea forces which would be necessary to carry it out. But now, as on the former occasion, the Ecclesia took him at his word. If sixty galleys seemed to him too small a squadron, he should be given a hundred; if the force of hoplites voted in the first bill was insufficient, he should be allowed to fix the number for himself.

2. Explain any three of the following—Rhapsodists, Epic Cycle, *ἐπιγὰμία*, *συσσιτία*, Ostracism, Dithyramb.

3. Describe either the Timocracy of Solon, or the Reforms of Kleisthenes.

4. What circumstances, habits, or institutions tended to disunite, and what to unite, the states of Greece?

26.

1. For Greek prose—

The citizens, setting all things in good (εὐτρέπιζω order) within the town, nevertheless let down with cords (σχοινίου), from several parts of the wall, privily messengers, that if one came to mischance another might pass on (διατρέχω), who should advertise the king of the state of the town, and implore his aid. Perkin also feared that succours would come ere long, and therefore resolved to use his utmost force to assault the town.

2. State and illustrate the use of ἀν (1) in Homer, and (2) in Attic Greek.

3. Under what circumstances is one negative not used to strengthen another?

4. Describe the rise and fall of the Four Hundred.

27.

1. For Greek prose—

Let us not act like Cambyses' judges, who, when their approbation of some illegal measure was demanded by the prince, said that, "though there was a written law, the Persian kings might follow their own will and pleasure." This was base flattery, fitter for our reproof than our imitation, and, as fear, so flattery taketh away the judgment. For my part, I shall shun both, and speak my mind with as much duty as any man to his majesty, without neglecting the public interest.

2. What was the source of the strength, and what of the weakness of the Spartan Constitution? Why is it so much praised by the Greek political philosophers?

3. Give a concise account of the Areopagus, or of Ostracism.

4. Wherein does Greek mainly differ from Latin in the treatment of *oratio obliqua*?

28.

1. For Greek prose—

By this time the Etruscans had lost above a third part of their army, and fearing to lose the rest, gave the signal for a short cessation of arms; and, sending heralds to the Romans, offered them their lives and a free passage to Rome, if they would lay down their arms and evacuate the fortress: but they refusing these conditions, and choosing a glorious death, the Etruscans renewed the fight by turns, and no longer closed with them, but assailed them with a shower of javelins and stones at a distance. The Romans, forming deep files, rushed upon the enemy, who did not stand their ground.

2. Write a short account of Socrates, indicating his position as a philosopher, and showing how his political views made him unpopular.

3. Translate and explain—

(1) ἐσαγγελθέντων ὅτι Φοίνισσαι νῆες ἐπ' αὐ-
τοὺς πλέουσιν.

(2) ἀντιπαρεσκευάζετο ἐρρωμένως, ὡς μάχης
ἔτι δεῆσον.

4. Make in Greek—

(1) Cæsar dando, sublevando, ignoscundo,
Cato nihil largiundo, gloriam adeptus est.

(2) Pro ope ferenda sociis pergit ire ipse ad urbem
oppugnandam.

29.

1. For Greek prose—

While he was deliberating concerning the proper measures for this purpose, the soldiers, fearing that they should be deprived of the booty which they had expected, rushed suddenly, and without orders, into the town, and began to kill and plunder without distinction. All the excesses which it is possible for soldiers heated by passion to perpetrate while storming a town, and all the crimes which men excited by hatred and contempt would commit, were now committed.

2. How is *L. nedum* = much less, much more—expressed in Greek? Give examples.

Translate—*ὑπέβαλεν ἑαυτὸν φέρων Θηβαίοις*, and *ναῦς διωκομένη ὑπὸ τῆς Ἀττικῆς φέρουσα ἐνέβαλε νηὶ φίλῃ.*

3. What is meant by Old and New Comedy? Give dates (approximate) of both, and the names of two writers of each.

4. Any one to be answered—

- (1) What are the chief subjects of Old Comedy?
- (2) Trace the development of the Chorus in Tragedy.
- (3) Describe the two chief works of Hesiod.

30.

1. For Greek prose—

Cyrus having sent for Lysander to Sardis, presented him with a large sum of money, and promised him more. Nay, to show how high he was in his favour, he went so far as to assure him, that if his father would give him nothing, he would supply him out of his own fortune, and would even melt his throne, which was of massive gold and silver. At parting he entreated him not to engage the Athenians at sea before his return, as he intended to bring with him a great fleet from Cilicia and Phœnicia.

2. Translate, with remarks on syntax—

(1) ἔξεστι αὐτοῖς τῶν ἄλλων ἄρχειν Ἑλλήνων
ὥστ' αὐτοὺς ὑπακούειν τῷ βασιλεῖ.

(2) μὴ ἀγροικότερον ἢ τὸ ἀληθὲς εἰπεῖν.

(3) ἴστε ὁπόθεν ὁ ἥλιος ἀνίσχει, καὶ ὅποι
δύεται.

(4) ὥς ἂν μάθῃς, ἀντάκουσον.

3. Greek initial θ = Latin f = Eng. d . Give examples.

Greek δ = Latin l . Give examples.

$\sigma\phi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$ = *fallo*. Give other examples.

4. Specify the number of actors in a Greek tragedy at different times.

31.

1. For Greek prose—

Theramenes, as might have been expected, invoked gods and men to behold what was passing; but the senate kept silence, for they knew that those present had daggers with them. They conducted the prisoner through the Agora, while he protested against his treatment in loud accents. One saying of his is recorded: when Satyrus told him that he would suffer if he were not silent, he asked, "And if I am not silent, shall I not also suffer?" And when he had drunk the poison, they report that he said, as he dashed away the last drops (*ἀποκοτταβίζειν*), "This to the health of the handsome Kritias."

2. Give meaning of *εἰσφορά*, *ἐσβολή*, *δοκιμασία*, *γραφή*, *παράβασις*, *πενέσται*, *μόρα*, *κότταβος*, *λειτουργία*, *τὸ θεωρικόν*.

3. Give the normal forms of conditional sentences in Greek, with Latin equivalents.

4. Translate and comment on—

- (1) ὦ παῖ, γένοιο πατρός εὐτυχέστερος,
τὰ δ' ἄλλ' ὅμοιος· καὶ γένοι' ἂν οὐ κακός.
- (2) οὐ γέγονεν, οὐδὲ οὖν μὴ γένηται.
- (3) δυσάληγτος γὰρ ἂν εἶην τοιάνδε μὴ οὐ
κατοικτείρων ἔδραν.

SUPPLEMENTARY HIGHER GRADE SENTENCES.

I.

1. In the meantime, I asked the judge if he would save my life on receiving money. He said, yes, for a good round sum.

2. Whenever the king goes to the chase, he leaves half of the tribe at home.

3. If I had a hound, I should be hunting hares instead of teaching boys.

4. When we came to Syracuse in Sicily from Athens in Attica, we met our friends in the market-place.

5. I do not deny that I was present, but I declare that I did not kill the king.

6. He is not rich who possesses much, but he whose wants are few.

2.

1. Socrates, being asked from what things one ought most to abstain, said, from base and unlawful pleasures.

2. He announced the failure of his enterprise.

3. He won praise by the justice of his judgments.

4. In my eyes, he is the wisest of all.

5. He was ready to serve his country with his life.

6. So far as I know, they have acted with greater speed than wisdom.

3.

1. These things are too great for you and me to discover.
2. The ambassadors replied that they had been sent not to swear, but to hear the letter.
3. If the laws were just, the city would be well ordered (*διατίθημι*).
4. It would be a terrible thing if our father should die.
5. By the advice of his friends, he secretly left the city.
6. Where am I going? Do you ask where I am going? I am going to Larissa in Thessaly.

4.

1. The slave said that he did not know where the arms were.
2. You who are present will be able to report what has been done, to those who are absent.
3. Socrates thought that he knew nothing except this one thing that he knew nothing, and that the rest of mankind did not know even this.
4. I have long rejoiced at your following such a leader.
5. You yourself once used the very same argument to persuade these citizens.
6. The half of all I have I give to the poor.

5.

1. Where do I come from? Do you ask where I come from? From Athens.
2. Do not attack until you hear the trumpet.
3. He said it was the part of the conqueror to impose laws on the conquered.
4. Their general having narrowly escaped being stoned-to-death (*καταλεύω*), the soldiers all but attacked the barbarians.
5. He asked which of their kings had built a wall of such size, and fortified it with towers.
6. These men live to eat, but a wise man eats to live.

6.

1. They leave no stone unturned to escape punishment.
2. He asked whether any one was so foolish as to hope to conquer the Romans.
3. It does not become a just man to gratify any one for the sake of gain.
4. When he saw that Brasidas and his men had put the hoplites to flight, he ran away as fast as his feet would carry him.
5. It is now time to speak, or for ever hold your tongue.
6. Cyrus replied that he would not have come if his brother had not plotted against him.

7.

1. The people were too angry for the orators to resist them.
2. Is there any of you who is aware of any disgrace having befallen the state through this decree?
3. Who would not have justly killed me, if I had attempted merely in word to tarnish any of the existing honours of the state?
4. I shall begin first with our ancestors, for it is a duty we owe them on such an occasion as this to give this tribute to their memory.
5. We enjoy a constitution which does not vie with the institutions (*νόμοι*) of our neighbours, ourselves being rather a pattern (*παράδειγμα*) than imitators of others.
6. Riding through the plain, they killed whatever Greek they met, bond or free.

8.

1. Are you not ashamed, having sworn to have an offensive and defensive alliance with us, to come against us with our enemies?
2. He thought it sufficient to praise the well-doer, and not to praise the evil-doer.
3. It was clear that he was plotting against any one to whom he said he was a friend.
4. There are some of the rivers which you would not cross, unless we ferried you over.
5. Whosoever is conscious of having neglected these things, I should never regard him as happy.
6. When I asked him when he thought his brother would arrive in the city, he replied that he did not even know that he was coming to the city.

9.

1. You should not have promised until you were sure you could fulfil.
2. We had too few men to attack so strong a place : so we determined to wait till reinforcements arrived.
3. Socrates could not keep from showing the people of Athens how ignorant they were.
4. You should have bought the horse in order to be present yesterday.
5. There is no excuse for your not being present.
6. I think that I am happy, and the others miserable.

10.

1. I shall marry you if you will marry my brother.
2. If the general saw any one afraid of the enemy, he rebuked him.
3. Where are we? Do you ask where we are? We are in Athens.
4. So he sent me to say that he desired to have a conference with the king.
5. If I had been persuaded, I should not be present.
6. Who can give to another what he has not himself?

11.

1. He would never be master of the islands, if he had not many ships.
2. I am not so foolish as to prefer war to peace.
3. To men like you and me democracy is most hateful.
4. If you were doing your duty, you would not now be the slaves of Philip.
5. The wise part of mankind despise riches.
6. What shall I say? I know not whither to turn.

12.

1. He says he will not have his boy taught anything except what he himself learned in his boyhood.
2. No one, so far as I know, has ever seen this sea.
3. He said that unwittingly he had killed the king.
4. You shall not get the dog till you send me a daric.
5. The king declared that he would not have made Tissaphernes general if he had known that he was a traitor.
6. If the general saw any one afraid of the enemy, he rebuked him.

When did I come? Do you ask when I came? On the third day of the month.

13.

1. The king said that on account of their being prudent, he would employ them.
2. So far as I am concerned, the money may be distributed among the poor.
3. Do not try to persuade me that you are a god.
4. These wicked men leave no stone unturned (*πάντα ποιεῖν*) to escape punishment.
5. Four times a-day he drank some wine and milk.
6. Unhappy me! I have lost all my property.

14.

1. He made me ask you why you have made war on him.
2. Wherever it is not possible to purchase provisions, we shall allow you to take them from the country.
3. Do we not know that the king would think it of the utmost importance to kill us?
4. For even if there are many bridges, we should not have any place to which we might flee and be safe.
5. As long as he halted the van of the army on each occasion, so long was it necessary that there should be a halt throughout the whole army.
6. The general thought it was necessary to have a conference with the king, in the hope that he might be able to put a stop to the suspicions before hostilities should arise from them.

15.

1. He said he would not go away until he should receive a golden crown.
2. Grieved at the death of his brother, he went away without accomplishing his object.
3. There is no one whom this man does not despise.
4. The general asked if the soldiers had seen the watch-fires.
5. He said that he would come if he could.
6. He gave up the city to the soldiers to plunder.

SUPPLEMENTARY CONTINUOUS PROSE EXERCISES.

*[Teachers may find these useful if they wish to set questions on
Syntax, History, &c., of their own choosing.]*

I.

For Greek prose—

Being eagerly desirous of bringing about a battle, Themistocles now had recourse to the following device. He sent by night a faithful Asiatic slave to the Persian camp; the man bore letters to the king, which protested that the Athenian admiral was anxious to serve him and would have him know that the Greek commanders were about to retire under cover of the darkness. If, therefore, he wished to crush his enemies, he must make haste to seize both entries to the bay of Salamis, or the confederate fleet would escape. Themistocles thus provided for himself, whatever the course of events might be. If, as he hoped, the Persians should proceed to attack, the battle for which he yearned would take place, and victory would probably follow; if not, Xerxes would at any rate be well disposed to a man who had endeavoured to do something on his behalf.

2.

For Greek prose—

It was under the burning influence of revenge that the wife of MacGregor commanded that the hostage should be brought into her presence. I believe her sons had kept this unfortunate wretch out of her sight for fear of the consequences; but if it was so, their humane intentions only prolonged his fate. They dragged forward at her summons a wretch already half dead with terror, in whose agonised features I recognised, to my horror and astonishment, my old acquaintance Morris.

3.

For Greek prose—

Towards the end of that year they began their operations. That they might be less interrupted, and give less suspicion to the neighbourhood, they carried in store of provisions with them, and never desisted from their labour. Confirmed by mutual exhortation and obstinate by nature, they little feared death in comparison with disappointment; and having procured arms together with the instruments of their work, they resolved there to perish in case of discovery.

4.

For Greek prose—

The best definition of an Arab I can give is—a philosophising sinner. His fatalism gives him a calm and equable temperament under all circumstances, and “God wills it” or “God is merciful” is the solace for every misfortune. But this same carelessness to the usual accidents of life extends also to his speech and his dealings with other men. I will not say that an Arab never speaks truth: on the contrary, he always does, if he happens to remember it, and there is no object to be gained by repressing it.

5.

For Greek prose—

The king had not perceived that his best policy was not, by opposition, much less by invasions and encroachments, to enrage the republican spirit of the people: but that he ought, by gently departing from some branches of his hereditary authority, to endeavour, as far as possible, to preserve the rest from the inroads of his jealous subjects. Still tenacious of his prerogative, he found that he could not preserve the old claims of the crown without assuming new ones.

6.

For Greek prose—

He thanked them for the constancy with which they had encountered difficulties and endured privations; demonstrated to them the situation of the enemy, cut off from his own country, surrounded by superior forces, and obliged to fight in order to open the only avenue which remained for his escape. In the great battle which was approaching, he confidently promised them victory, if they continued to act with the resolution which they had hitherto displayed. This speech was listened to with profound attention. No sooner was it concluded than shouts and warlike acclamations broke out on all sides.

7.

For Greek prose—

The Vandals were the first of the barbarians who invaded Spain. It was one of the richest of the Roman provinces, and its inhabitants had defended themselves with the greatest bravery against the Romans for many years. But they had been so oppressed by them that they offered no resistance to the new enemy, who wasted the whole country with fire and sword. So great was the scarcity of food that the living were compelled to feed on the dead bodies of their countrymen.

8.

For Greek prose—

Cicero entrusted his son to Cratippus, the greatest philosopher of that time, and as though the books already in existence were not sufficient, he composed several himself for the use of his son. Notwithstanding all this care, report tells us that Marcus derived little benefit from it all, since he was by nature too dull to improve, by his father's rule of eloquence, the precepts of philosophy, or the refined conversation of Athens.

9.

For Greek prose—

As might be expected, a pestilence followed in a short time, which carried off a large portion of the remaining inhabitants. Soon after the Goths also entered the country, and began a fierce war with the conquerors. Idatius, who saw it with his own eyes, informs us that nothing could exceed the cruelty of these two nations, who spared neither woman nor child, and sacked every city in this once rich, beautiful, and happy land. If any one were to ask me what evils war can inflict on a country, and how much misery it brings, I should say, "Look at Spain during the time of the Vandals."

10.

For Greek prose—

A philosopher being once asked what good he had got from philosophy, replied, "I have learned to despise danger and death." Now some think that a philosopher, because he perceives what is coming better than others, cannot be brave. I think the opposite, that he cannot be wise who is not valiant, for timid people estimate dangers too highly. Perhaps this opinion appears to you somewhat obscure, so I will state the same thing otherwise. Wise men know that dangers, very formidable to think of, do not always come to pass: some are avoided by care, or industry, or boldness; many are dispelled by accident.

11.

For Greek prose—

And now the Spartans pretended to flee, in order to draw the barbarians on, and then turning cut them down without mercy. We are told that the king leaped thrice from his throne in terror during that terrible fight, as he saw how his finest troops were slaughtered; but on the following day he renewed the onset, thinking that the enemy must be too tired to fight. The scenes of the day before were repeated, until a Malian named Ephialtes told Xerxes of this mountain pathway.

12.

For Greek prose—

While they lay there, there was a great noise in the town of those who cried that a post was come from the Celestial City bringing a letter for one Christiana. And when the letter was read, it bade her hail, and come before the Master within ten days. When she saw that her time was come, she called for her guide and told him how matters were. He said he was heartily glad of it, and wished the same post would come for him. She then asked him what she should prepare for the journey. Then she gave what little she had to the poor, and bade her children be ready to follow when the post should come for them. When they knew her departure was nigh at hand, her children wept for sorrow, but Mr Valiant played on the harp for joy.

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